The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 7009 號九零千七第 日八十月四年辰庚緒光 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 26TH, 1880. 三拜禮 號六十二月五英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 24, CLAVERHOUSE, British str., 764, Brown, Bangkok 17th May, Rice.—MEYER & Co.

CLEARANCES

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, MAY 25TH.

Anchises, British steamer, for Amoy.
Ping-on, American steamer, for Hoihow.
Diamante, British steamer, for Amoy.
Esmeralda, British steamer, for Manila.
Belgic, British steamer, for Yokohama and San Francisco.
Chihaya Maru, Japanese bark, for Takao.
Albay, British steamer, for Amoy.
Hindostan, British steamer, for Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

May 25, TANAIS, French str., for Yokohama.
May 25, SINDH, French str., for Shanghai.
May 25, BELLONA, German str., for Saigon.
May 25, BELGIC, British steamer, for Yokohama and San Francisco.
May 25, ESMERALDA, Brit. str., for Manila.
May 25, DIAMANTE, British str., for Amoy.
May 25, HINDOSTAN, British steamer, for Singapore.
May 25, ANCHISES, British str., for Amoy.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per *Pei-ho*, str., for Saigon and Marseilles.—For Saigon.—Mr. Ducret and servant, and 14 Chinese. For Singapore.—Messrs. A. M. Place, H. Krogmann, Merawitjee, J. Andrew, and E. Blancheton and servant, and 1 Chinese. For Galle.—Mr. Dorabjee. For Naples.—Mr. Hinger. For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and child, Madame Lemaire, Colonel Munier, Dr. Maillet, Messrs. G. A. Grossmann, Ossa, Riddle, Jodhunter, J. N. Campbell, James Scott, J. Smith, Buissonnet, Vte. de Savour de Ste. Fortunade and servant, Pemulier, Leou Ki Chong and 2 servants, Kawamura, Tatzima, Ogoura, Muraki, Akabané, Amano, Kiyoshi, and Jouet.

Per *Belgic*, str., for Yokohama and San Francisco.—For Yokohama.—Captain C. A. Fletcher and 1 Chinese, steerage. For San Francisco.—Mr. R. D. McKee and 596 Chinese.

Per *Anchises*, str., for Amoy.—2 Europeans and 140 Chinese.

Per *Diamante*, str., for Amoy.—120 Chinese.

Per *Esmeralda*, str., for Manila.—1 European and 124 Chinese.

Per *Hindostan*, str., for Singapore.—450 Chinese.

Per *Tanais*, str., for Yokohama.—From Hongkong.—Mr., Mrs., and Miss Robinson, and Mr. L. Harris, and 2 Chinese. From Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Schütt and 2 children, and Mr. Poulour. From Madras.—Messrs. Beaumont and Cunliff.

Per *Sindh*, str., for Shanghai.—From Hongkong.—Baron H. Westenholz, Mrs. Focke, 2 children, maid, and amah, Messrs. G. Beit, La Chaise, L. Johnson, and J. Beattie, and 1 Chinese. From Marseilles.—Miss Kerr, Miss Wombwell, Messrs. Coulthard, Otto Ang, and Wang Tching Yong.

TO DEPART.

Per *Ping-on*, str., for Hoihow.—6 Chinese.
Per *Albay*, str., for Amoy.—25 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Claverhouse* reports left Bangkok on 17th May at 7 p.m., and had strong Southerly winds and heavy rain down the Gulf of Siam, then light South winds to Cape St. James on the 22nd. Had strong N.E. breeze and heavy sea for 12 hours; thence light variable winds and heavy N.E. sea to port.

NAGASAKI SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May—
1, Pelham, British brig, from Tientsin.
3, Tokio Maru, Japanese str., from Shanghai.
5, Craiglands, British str., from Shanghai.
6, Lady Bowen, Brit. bark, from Yokohama.
7, Takasago Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

May—
1, Glenfalloch, British str., for Hongkong.
3, Ticonderoga, American frigate, for Corea.
3, Genkai Maru, Japanese str., for Shanghai.
5, H. H. McGilvery, Amer. ship, for Manila.
5, Charley, British bark, for Shanghai.
5, Swinger, British gunboat, for Shanghai.
6, Craiglands, British steamer, for Shanghai.
7, Chingtab, British bark, for Shanghai.
7, Batavia, British bark, for Shanghai.
7, West Glen, British bark, for Hongkong.
7, Takasago Maru, Jap. str., for Shanghai.
7, Sestos, British steamer, for Shanghai.

HIOGO SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April—
1, Centennial, Amer. ship, from New York.
4, Tokio Maru, Japan. str., from Shanghai.
4, Glen West, British bark, from Antwerp.
9, Sea King, American ship, from New York.
9, W. H. Marcy, Am. sh., from Philadelphia.
9, Niigata Maru, Jap. str., from Hongkong.
9, Gleneagles, British steamer, from London.
10, Meath, British steamer, from London.
10, Takasago Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.
15, G. Broughton, British str., from Antwerp.
18, Genkai Maru, Japan. str., from Shanghai.
19, Glenfalloch, British str., from London.
22, Flintshire, British steamer, from London.
24, Sumida Maru, Jap. str., from Hongkong.
25, Frank Pendleton, Amr. sh., from N. York.
25, Hiroshima Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.
25, Sestos, British steamer, from London.
27, Rosebud, British schooner, from Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

May—
6, Tokio Maru, Japan. str., from Shanghai.

April—
3, Genkai Maru, Japan. str., for Shanghai.
6, Sumida Maru, Japan. str., for Hongkong.
10, Hiroshima Maru, Jap. str., for Shanghai.
10, Ching-too, British schooner, for Takao.
11, Hagarstown, American ship, for Manila.
14, Gleneagles, British str., for Hongkong.
15, Tokio Maru, Japanese str., for Shanghai.
17, Goldstream, British bark, for Formosa.
17, Meath, British steamer, for Hongkong.
20, Niigata Maru, Japan. str., for Hongkong.
23, West Glen, British bark, for Nagasaki.
23, Glenfalloch, British str., for Hongkong.
28, Flintshire, British steamer, for Hongkong.

May—
1, Genkai Maru, Japan. str., for Hongkong.
1, Centennial, American ship, for New York.
4, Sumida Maru, Japan. str., for Hongkong.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.

(Corrected to Date).

Grecian	Cardiff	Feb.	24
General Fairchild	Flushing	Feb.	24
Rossini	Cardiff	Feb.	28
Humber (s.)	Glasgow	Mar.	2
Highmoor	Flushing	Mar.	8
Prince Amadeo	Penarth	Mar.	9
Lasker	Cardiff	Mar.	11
Elizabeth Ostle	Bangkok	Mar.	12
Ricca Genova	Newcastle N.S.W.	Mar.	12
Raphael	London	Mar.	12
Janette	Newcastle N.S.W.	Mar.	14
W. H. Conner	Penarth	Mar.	14
Elise	Cardiff	Mar.	16
Jamaica	Cardiff	Mar.	19
Quinta (s.)	Newcastle	Mar.	25
Emma J. Crowell	Cardiff	Mar.	30
Conqueror	Cardiff	April	6
Rosie Welt	Antwerp	April	7
Carricks	London	April	8
Asia (s.)	Hamburg	April	8
Johanna	Hamburg	April	9
South American	Cardiff	April	10
Oxfordshire (s.)	London	April	10
Glenorchy (s.)	London	April	14
Yangtsé (s.)	Marseilles	May	2

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., At Noon, The Victoria Foundry.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, At 2 P.M., Household Furniture, &c.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated 7th and 18th March, 1848.

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP ..... £3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGERE, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES AT:
LONDON, MARSEILLES, LYONS, NANTES, BOURBON, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI, SAN FRANCISCO, HONGKONG, HANKOW, FOOCHOW.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application; grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the world, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT, Manager, Shanghai.

20th May, 1879. [10

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER).

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 Months' Notice, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
At 6 Months' Notice, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
At 12 Months' Notice, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT, Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, 4th September, 1879. [12

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL ..... £800,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... £190,000.

Bankers.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

The BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 % PER ANNUM ON THE DAILY BALANCE.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
FOR 3 MONTHS, 3 % PER ANNUM.
FOR 6 MONTHS, 4 % PER ANNUM.
FOR 12 MONTHS, 5 % PER ANNUM.

WILLIAM FORREST, Manager.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1880. [1911

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND .....1,500,000 of Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.—
Chairman—The Hon. W. KESWICK.
Deputy Chairman—A. McIVER, Esq.
Adolf André, Esq. — R. Hoppius, Esq.
E. K. Bellios, Esq. — F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
H. L. Dalrymple, Esq. — W. S. Young, Esq.
H. de Courcy Forbes, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months 5 per Cent. per Annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 28th April, 1880. [9

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER).

The following RATES of INTEREST are ALLOWED on FIXED DEPOSITS.
FOR 12 MONTHS, 5 % PER ANNUM.
FOR 6 MONTHS, 4 % PER ANNUM.
FOR 3 MONTHS, 2 % PER ANNUM.

H. H. NELSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1879. [11

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies' Act of 1862, on 23rd March, 1866.

Established in Calcutta 29th September, 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £933,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £465,250.
RESERVE FUND ..... £35,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—
39A, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:—
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

All descriptions of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances; and on FIXED DEPOSITS according to arrangement—the maximum rate being 5 per cent per annum.

R. HORNE BOYD, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1880. [748

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects, are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than, "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists, in Small Bottles. [481 758

THE CHUNG NGOI SAN PO

(Chinese *Daily Press*),
PUBLISHED DAILY,
Is the best medium for Advertising among the Native Community.

It has been established upwards of TWENTY YEARS, and enjoys the largest *bonâ fide* circulation of any Chinese paper in the Southern China. It is carefully edited by an experienced Chinese Scholar, and contains FULL and RELIABLE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Terms for Advertising can be obtained at the Office, Wyndham Street, Hongkong; or from the different Agents.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1877.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE have This Day entered into PARTNERSHIP as SHARE and GENERAL BROKERS, under the Style of "COHEN and GEORG."

CHAS. C. COHEN.
ERICH GEORG.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1880. [1m840

NOTICE.

MR. HESIBRIGE JOHN JOHNSTONE CHAMBERS is This Day admitted a PARTNER in our Firm. Mr. THOMAS GITTINS, Jr., is authorised to SIGN the FIRM.

JOHN GITTINS & Co.

Foochow, 1st May, 1880. [880

NOTICE.

MR. C. STIEBEL has To-day been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm in Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

REISS & Co.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1880. [824

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. H. J. J. CHAMBERS in our Firm CEASE from this date.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.

Foochow, 30th April, 1880. [1w865

TO BE LET.

TO LET.

THE FIRST FLOOR of HOUSE No. 4, PRAYA EAST, together with the Ground Floor, or separately.

Also,
GROUND FLOORS of HOUSES Nos. 3 and 4.

Apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1880. [667

TO LET.

THE BUNGALOW situated on MOUNT GOUGH, and known as "THE CLIFFES."

Apply to

H. A. WOOLNOUGH, Hongkong Dispensary.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1880. [879

TO LET.

THE TWO HOUSES, Nos. 14 and 16, STANLEY STREET, lately in the occupation of the Temperance Hall.

TWO ROOMS in CLUB CHAMBERS.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1880. [41

TO BE LET (on Lease), for Building, a PIECE of GROUND, containing about 10,000 feet, at Spring Gardens, on Inland Lot No. 199, commanding a good view of the harbour.

Apply to BRERETON & WOTTON, Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1880. [264

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS and DESIRABLE OFFICES on the Praya.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1880. [272

TO LET.

A FURNISHED HOUSE in CAINE ROAD.

Apply to

H. A. WOOLNOUGH, Hongkong Dispensary.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1880. [524

HOUSES TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 9, MOSQUE TERRACE; Water and Gas laid on.

The "EYRIE" at VICTORIA PEAK, FURNISHED, with Good Tennis Lawn and Garden.

Apply to

LINSTEAD & Co.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1880. [179

TO BE LET,

SEA VIEW. TWO SIX-ROOMED HOUSES and a BUNGALOW in ELGIN STREET.

DAVIS & Co.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1880. [257

TO LET.

NO. 8, FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS, with Offices and Godowns attached.

"FAIRLEA," BONHAM ROAD, as a whole or divided, with separate entrances and Gardens, Tennis Lawn, &c.

"SHIRLEY," BONHAM ROAD.

Commodious GODOWNS and Water-side STORAGE.

DAVIS & Co.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1880. [281

TO LET.

THOSE HOUSES situated at QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, opposite the City Hall, and known as the "Beaconsfield Arcade," suitable for shop and dwelling house. Water and Gas Pipes laid on.

Apply to HING KEE, Commissariat Buildings.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1880. [438

TO LET.

FOREIGN DWELLING HOUSES in the HOLLYWOOD ROAD, containing 6 Rooms and Out-houses.

Nos. 3 and 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1880. [214

TO LET.

TWO LARGE and COMMODIOUS ROOMS for Offices, PRAYA CENTRAL.

Apply to

EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1880. [139

TO LET.

ON Marine Lot No. 65, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1879. [380

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

Sold by all Stationers and Dealers.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. invite Inspection of SILVER and BRASS MOUNTED COB SIZE GIG HARNESS, which they have just received from F. MAWHOOD, Carriage and Harness Manufacturer, Shanghai. Prices, from $38 to $65, the Single Set.

They will also be glad to receive ORDERS for DOUBLE HARNESS of all descriptions, also BRIDLES, HEAD-STALLS, MUZZLES, SPARE REINS (Single and Double), STIRRUP LEATHERS, FETLOCK BOOTS, &c., and hope shortly to receive DESIGNS for CARRIAGES, &c., &c.

The above Harness is made of the best Leather and by English Workmen.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1880. [764

SUN HING, DEALER IN SILKS, Canton Gauzes, Embroidered Crape Shawls, Lacquered and Ivory Wares, Curiosities, Ornaments, Inlaid Chairs & Tables, China Ware, &c.; GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERS, ENGRAVER on STAMPS, SEALS, &c., &c., No. 48A, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

"JAPAN GAZETTE," YOKOHAMA.

HAVING been appointed AGENT in HONGKONG and SOUTH CHINA for the *Japan Gazette*, "Japan Gazette Summary," and "Hong List," Orders for Subscriptions and Advertisements for that Paper will be received at this Office.

Hongkong Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1879.

AUCTIONS.

NOTICE.

THE SALE, by PUBLIC AUCTION, of "THE VICTORIA FOUNDRY," is POSTPONED until THIS DAY, the 26th instant, at Noon.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1880. [881

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, THIS DAY, the 26th day of May, 1880, at Noon, at "THE VICTORIA FOUNDRY" (if not previously sold by Private Contract, of which due notice will be given), the BUSINESS of ENGINEERS and SHIPWRIGHTS lately carried on by Messrs. J. INGLIS & Co., known as the "VICTORIA FOUNDRY," situate at Spring Gardens, Victoria; together with all the VALUABLE PLANT, MACHINERY, TOOLS, and STOCK-IN-TRADE, and the TRADE FIXTURES and FITTINGS, and STEAM LAUNCHES; a Large Stock of Valuable PATTERNS, and the GOODWILL of the BUSINESS.

The PLANT, MACHINERY, and TOOLS comprise the following:—

Six SURFACING, SLIDING, SCREW CUTTING LATHES, all by first-class makers, assorted heights and lengths, from 4 feet distance between centres to 26 feet ditto, and from 6 inch height of centres to 16 inch ditto, fitted with making-up Blocks, Face Plates, Driver Chucks and Dock Chucks, Screw Gear, &c.

Four Double Gear and Single Gear DRILLING MACHINES, assorted sizes, by SMITH, BEACOCK, and TANNETT.

One PLANING MACHINE, by same makers, 10 feet by 4 feet by 4 feet.

One Powerful SCREWING MACHINE, with Taps and Dies.

One Eight Horse-power ENGINE and BOILER for Driving Machinery.

One very Substantial 7½ cwt. STEAM HAMMER, by HARVEY & Co.

One Hundred and Fifty Feet DRIVING SHAFTING, with WALL BRACKETS, PULLEYS, &c.

One Six Horse-power ENGINE and SILENT FAN; and One 30 Fire Roots' PATENT BLOWER, with SHAFTING, &c.

Two PUNCHING and SHEARING MACHINES.

Two Sets BENDING ROLLS.

One Set GRINDING MACHINERY, STONES, LAPS, &c.

Eighteen VICES, with BENCHES, &c., and Blacksmith's ANVILS, TOOLS, FORGES, and all necessary FITTINGS for Boiler Making.

Coppersmith's IRON and BRASS FOUNDING and other Branches of ENGINEERING GEAR; Four Iron CUPOLAS, assorted sizes; Five Patent BRASS FURNACES assorted for different sized Crucibles; Large DRYING STOVE with Iron Carriage on Rails; Small DRYING STOVES and CORE BENCHES.

TRYING PLATES, Ship Frame BENDING PLATES, Boiler Plate FURNACE.

Also,
A complete Stock of MOULDING BOXES and IRON LADLES, and Coal and Charcoal GRINDER and Loam BENCH.

The PATTERNS are of all descriptions, and comprise Plain and Bevel GEAR WHEELS, PULLEYS, FURNACE BARS, and various DECK FITTINGS. Also, Sets of High-pressure & Compound ENGINE PATTERNS, varying from 4 to 60 Horse-power, nominal, Vertical and Horizontal.

The STOCK-IN TRADE consists of an Assortment of BRASS FITTINGS for Boilers and Engines, COPPER PLATES and TUBES, BOLTS and NUTS assorted, BOILER PLATES, BOILER TUBES, RIVETS, WASHERS, Charcoal SHEET IRON; BAR IRON, assorted sizes; a large quantity of CAST STEEL BARS, BLISTER STEEL, CAST IRON SHEAVES, CENTRES for Wood Sheaves, PIG IRON, Old CAST IRON, &c., &c.

Also,
One STEAM WINCH.
Two HAND WINCHES,
One JIB CRANE, complete.
Four STEAM BOILERS of various powers.
One pair of LIFTING SHEARS and GUY CHAINS.
One STEAM-LAUNCH, about 60 feet long, with House, Double Engines, &c., complete, and VERY FAST.
One Deck STEAM-LAUNCH, about 50 feet long, with Cabin, Compound Engines, &c., complete.

AND
The OFFICE FURNITURE.

The whole of the Property will be offered for Sale in One Lot as a going concern; if not so sold, it will be put up for Sale in Lots, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of May, and following days.

Catalogues will be issued; the whole will be on view for one week previous to the Sale. Further Particulars can be obtained from Messrs SHARP, TOLLER, and JOHNSON, Solicitors, Supreme Court House, or from the Undersigned.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1880. [686

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

TO be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION (if not previously disposed of by Private Sale), on SATURDAY, the 29th day of May, 1880, at 3 P.M., on the Premises, by

Mr. G. R. LAMMERT, Auctioneer, under the directions of the Mortgagee, pursuant to a power of Sale reserved in an Indenture of Mortgage,—

All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND situate lying and being at Victoria in the Island of Hongkong, abutting on the North side thereof on the Queen's Road, and measuring thereon 140 feet, on the South side thereof on Government ground and measuring thereon 140 feet, on the East side thereof on Inland Lot No. 15, and measuring thereon 100 feet, and on the West side thereof on Inland Lot No. 56, and measuring thereon 100 feet, which said piece or parcel of ground contains in the whole 14,000 square feet, and is registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 61, with the three substantial and well built DWELLING HOUSES thereon, held under a Crown Lease, dated the 23rd day of February, 1847, for a term of seventy-five years to be computed from the 9th day of July, 1844, and subject to the payment of the annual Crown Rent of £44 15s. 2½d.

The Property is well let to respectable tenants at a rental of $90 per Month, which is capable of great increase.

For further Particulars of the Property, and Conditions of Sale, apply to

BRERETON AND WOTTON, Solicitors for the Mortgagee.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1880. [803

FOR SALE.

AUSTRALIAN COAL, Ten Dollars per Ton.

R. LOWE, Pagoda Island.

Foochow, 14th May, 1880. 2m855

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANCE. By Dr. DEVAN, With many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE:—
In Paper Wrapper $1.50
Neatly Bound $2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received Instructions from H. KLEE, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,
the 26th May, 1880, at 2 P.M., at his Residence, First Floor of No. 3, Blue Buildings, Praya East, the whole of the

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—

English-made Mahogany Morocco-covered Drawing-room SUITE.
English-made WALNUT SIDE TABLES, CENTRE TABLE, MARBLE MANTEL-PIECE CLOCK, CHIMNEY GLASSES, ENGRAVINGS, BRONZES, CARPETS, and HEARTHRUGS.
DINING TABLE, Mahogany SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS; DINNER, DESSERT, and BREAKFAST SETS; GLASS and PLATED WARE.
Double BRASS BEDSTEADS, Single IRON BEDSTEAD, Lady's Double-winged WARDROBE, CHEST of DRAWERS, CHEVAL GLASS, Marble-top WASHSTAND, TOILET TABLE and GLASS, BOOK-SHELF, PAPER PRESS, and WRITING TABLE.
ONE SEMI-GRAND PIANO.
&c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1880. [856

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. HAVE FOR SALE, Ex "PEIHO," "GLENARTNEY," &c., &c.:—
CHRISTY'S DRAB and BLACK FELT and STRAW HATS.
CALCUTTA PITH HATS and HELMETS.
"Automaton Patent" UMBRELLAS.
FRENCH CALF, KID, and PATENT LEATHER SHOES.
JEFFRIES' LAWN TENNIS BATS & BALLS, LAWN TENNIS SETS.
PONY HARNESS, BRIDLES, &c.
Lady's and Gentlemen's RIDING WHIPS.
ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS.
FRENCH COFFEE MACHINES for 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 Cups.
EAU DE COLOGNE, in Half-Pints, Pints, and Quarts.
HENDRIE'S PERFUMES, ESS. BOUQUET, JOCKEY CLUB, &c., &c.
HAIR, CLOTHES, and NAIL BRUSHES.
LIGHT SUMMER SCARVES and NECK-TIES. CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, &c.
AMERICAN ICE PITCHERS.
ICE PAILS and TONGS.
ELECTRO-PLATED LIQUOR, CRUET, and SAUCE FRAMES.
ELECTRO-PLATED TEA and COFFEE SERVICES.
ELECTRO-PLATED BISCUIT BOXES.
ELECTRO-PLATED FRUIT KNIVES and FORKS, in Cases.
ELECTRO-PLATED SPOONS and FORKS.
RODGER'S BONE and IVORY TABLE CUTLERY.
WATERLOW & DELA RUE'S STATIONERY.
PLAYING CARDS and WHIST MARKERS.
MACKIE'S EXCHANGE TABLES, from 3s. 4d. to 6s 4d.
CALDECOTT'S TOY BOOKS.
"Little Devils" CIGARETTES, without Paper.
CIGARETTES, "Planteur Algérien."
"Golden Cloud" TOBACCO.
PORCELAIN DESK TABLETS.
SYRUP of PHOSPHATES, or PARRISH'S CHEMICAL FOOD.
"COWSLIP WINE"—An Old English Favourite, perfected by Modern Appliances, Pale, Brilliant, and Slightly Sparkling.
This Wine is made from the Fresh and Fragrant Flowers of the WILD COWSLIPS, which cover the Leicestershire Meadows.
The "Chateau d'Yquem" of English Wines.
&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1880. [57

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JOHN INGLIS, A BANKRUPT.

LEASEHOLD PROPERTY for SALE, by Private Contract, by Order of the Official Assignee of the Estate, the residue of a term of 21 years, commencing from the 1st day of January, 1874, at the monthly rental of $300, of MARINE LOT No. 34, and the Western portion of MARINE LOT No. 36, together with the MESSUAGES, WORKSHOPS, and BUILDINGS thereon, known as the Victoria Iron Foundry, and lately in the occupation of JOHN INGLIS & Co.

Lessor, JOHN S. LAPRAIK, Esq.

Upwards of $9,000 has been expended upon the Premises by the Bankrupt since the commencement of the Lease.

For further Particulars of the Property and Orders to view, apply to

STEPHENS AND HOLMES, Solicitors for the Official Assignee.

No. 2, Club Chambers,
Hongkong, 15th May, 1880. [838

SINGAPORE GRAVING DOCKS.

NOTICE.

A CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION has been made since the 15th of February in the Rates for Dock-Hire in the Graving Docks of the undermentioned Companies in the Charges for Cleaning and Painting Iron Vessels, and for Coppering Wooden Vessels.

Tariff Rates can be had on Application at either of the Companies' Offices in Singapore, or at the Offices of their respective London Agents.

Messrs. PATERSON AND SIMONS, 39, Lime Street,
For the New Harbour Dock Company, Limited,
(Signed) CHARLES WISHART, Manager.

Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN & Co., 34, Leadenhall Street,
For the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Limited,
(Signed) E. M. SMITH, Manager.

3m534

T. ALGAR AND COMPANY, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS, RENTS COLLECTED. BROWN, JONES & CO., UNDERTAKERS, MOURNING STATIONERY, &c., MONUMENTS ERECTED. 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD. 34

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1879. PRICE TEN DOLLARS. Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, January, 1880.

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

Goods received on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in First-class Godowns, under European supervision; and VESSELS DISCHARGED alongside the Wharf on Favourable Terms, with quick despatch. Also entire GODOWNS to be LET.

9377 MEYER & Co.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

The Rev. R. G. SOPER, B.A. (London University), receives a limited number of YOUNG GENTLEMEN at "The Grove," Hoylake, near Liverpool.

A Sound Education is combined with home comforts and domestic care. Pleasant House and Grounds; in a most healthy locality at the sea side.

TERMS.—60 GUINEAS PER ANNUM, exclusive of extras. Special Arrangements for the Holidays. References kindly permitted to E. C. WILCOX, Esq. [4

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO, EX O. S.S. CO.'S S.S. "ANCHISES," FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 28th May for shipment per steamer "MENELAUS."

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1880. [878

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "ANCHISES" are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned; in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 22nd May, 1880.

Goods undelivered after the 28th May, 1880, will be subject to Rent.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1880. [844

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "NIIGATA-MARU," FROM KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after TUESDAY, the 25th instant, will be landed and stored at Consignees' expense and risk.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

MITSU BISHI MAIL S.S. CO., No. 50A, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1880.

STEAMSHIP "SINDH."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship "GANGE," from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 11 A.M. TO-DAY, the 24th instant, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1880.

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "ELECTRA," Captain R. Böhme, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 A.M. TO-DAY.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 26th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SIEMSSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1880. [864

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

S.S. "MERIONETHSHIRE."

CONSIGNEES of 16 Boilers and 1,521 pieces and packages of Machinery, shipped by Messrs. G. Buchanan & Co., are requested to communicate at once with the undersigned.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1880. [835

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF KWOK ACHEONG, LATE OF HONGKONG, MERCHANT, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all Creditors and other Persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of KWOK ACHEONG, who died at Victoria in the Island of Hongkong on the 22nd day of April, 1880, and whose Will was duly proved by KWOK YIN KAI and KWOK YUNG PO, of No. 8, Queen's Road West, Victoria, aforesaid, in the Supreme Court of Hongkong, in its Probate Jurisdiction, on the 30th day of April, 1880, are hereby required to send, in writing, the Particulars of their CLAIMS or DEMANDS to the said KWOK YIN KAI and KWOK YUNG PO at their residence, aforesaid, or to Messrs. BRERETON and WOTTON, the Solicitors of the said KWOK YIN KAI and KWOK YUNG PO, at their Office, 29, Queen's Road, Victoria, aforesaid, on or before the 1st day of September, 1880. And Notice is hereby also given, that at the expiration of the last mentioned day the said KWOK YIN KAI and KWOK YUNG PO will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said KWOK ACHEONG, amongst the Parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims of which the said KWOK YIN KAI and KWOK YUNG PO, or their Solicitors, the said Messrs. BRERETON and WOTTON, have then had notice; and that the said KWOK YIN KAI

NOW ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, &c., FOR 1880.

With which is incorporated "THE CHINA DIRECTORY.").

This Work, the ONLY one of the kind in China or Japan, is now in the

EIGHTEENTH YEAR

in its existence, and is NOW READY for SALE

It has been compiled from the MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to render it THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, both as a Directory and as a Work of Reference on Commercial Matters.

Various additions have been made, tending to render the Work still more valuable for reference. The descriptions of each Port have been carefully revised, and the trade statistics brought down to the latest dates obtainable.

Daily Press Office, 13th January, 1880.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

PERFUMERS,

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,

And

AERATED WATER MAKERS,

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED.

PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or

HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [31

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 26TH, 1880.

THERE are still two or three points left for consideration in the famous memorial of CHANG CHIH-T'UNG which we now propose briefly to notice. The persistent malevolence with which the unhappy CH'UNG HOW is therein denounced cannot fail to have been remarked by all who have perused the document. His case is compared to that which brought KI-YING to prison, and he is accused of disregard of his "secret instructions," and of the Imperial will, and it is urged that all his countrymen demand his decapitation, that his crimes may be dealt with according to law, and "thus also shut the mouth of the Russians." What the "secret instructions" were which CH'UNG HOW disobeyed will probably never be known. How his death is to shut the mouth of the Russians we are unable to understand; it is easy to perceive that decapitation would be an effectual method of preventing the luckless Envoy from committing further blunders. The compilers of the memorial are, at all events, determined that he shall not survive, for his execution is insisted upon vehemently as an *absolute necessity*. Not satisfied with this strong declaration of opinion, the memorialist returns to the charge at the conclusion of the document as follows:—"CH'UNG HOW, however, has to lose his life. Even in the case that the treaty has been altered, his life should be forfeited; also in the case that the treaty will not be altered." This vindictive pursuit of a fallen man is not pleasant to think of, and has a tendency to divert the sympathy from China that is often felt for the weaker side.

Nor is the strong anti-foreign spirit manifested in the memorial calculated to move foreign nations to wish China success in a struggle with Russia. The latter country does not represent a very high type of civilisation, but she is at least many grades above the Central Kingdom. If proof of this were wanted, we need not look beyond the document which bears the imprint of CHANG CHIH-T'UNG. It is plain from the memorial that the policy of selfish isolation, so far as possible, is the policy that now actuates the Government of Peking, and that they look with a jealous and suspicious eye upon what they term the encroachments of the foreigners. The reference in the memorial to the "troubles and difficulties that daily accumulate, by Europeans usurping our powers" is evidence to the point. The constant indisposition shown to grant further facilities for trade, and the action of the officials in placing obstacles in the way of foreign merchants and supporting the native combinations, of which the Swatow Opium Guild case is a recent and notable example, recur to mind as proofs of the hostility of the Chinese Government to foreigners in general. The accession of the Prince of CH'UN to power, moreover, is not reassuring. This Prince is notorious for his implacable bitterness against the "outer barbarians," and it is about as hopeful a matter to expect the leopard to change his spots as the Prince to alter his opinion of foreigners. He would not be averse, doubtless, in the present emergency, to make use of their good offices to help China in her quarrel with Russia, but he would feel no gratitude for the service, if rendered, and would only chuckle at the craft that had used one of the European interlopers against another to their detriment and to the benefit of the Central Kingdom. Under the circumstances, therefore, while there is much to admire in the dauntless language of the memorial, and the indignant protest against the trickery by which Russia has sought to cozen China on the Kuldja question, foreign nations are not likely to do other than preserve the strictest neutrality in the event of war ensuing between the disputants.

That war may be averted is still, we feel sure, the general desire of all foreigners resident in China, both out of regard for their own interests and for the well-being of China. It remains to be seen how the memorial which has unexpectedly come to light will be viewed at St. Petersburg—whether it will be regarded as a mere *brutum fulmen*, or whether it will be considered as a casting aside of the scabbard and an open avowal that the sword can be the only arbiter of the questions at issue between the two nations. If the document is intended to cow and overawe the Russians, we have no hesitation in saying it will signally fail in producing the intended effect. The Russians know full well how justly the saying *In pace leones, in prælio cervi*, applies to the Chinese, and a conviction of the full determination of the Peking Government to refuse the ratification of the treaty at all hazards would not deter them from pressing their demands. It has been declared several times, on good authority, that the Russian Government intends to insist upon the ratification of the Treaty of Livadia, and though the Marquis TSENG may be very affably and courteously received, we may be sure that the hand of steel is barely veiled by the silken glove of Muscovite urbanity and politeness. The Marquis TSENG will obtain a hearing, but it is unlikely that he will be able to persuade the Russian Government to alter one article of the treaty or to abate one jot of their demands. In fact, there is, so far as we can see, no real desire for peace on either side, spite of the protestations of some Russian journals to that effect. The feud seems to have been brought suddenly to a head, and only the letting of blood will, we fear, satisfy the disputants.

A parade and inspection of the Volunteer and Government Fire Brigades will take place at half-past four o'clock this afternoon.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. A. G. Romano, the Brazilian Consul, paid official visits to the *Prinz Adalbert* and the *Vettor Pisani*, and received the usual salutes on leaving.

We hear that an accident occurred to the boiler of the steamer *Jeddah* while in Amoy harbour, necessitating her going into dock there for repairs. She is expected to leave the dock in about three or four days.

We hear that Mr. A. G. Romano, the Brazilian Consul, has received telegraphic intelligence from Singapore that the Brazilian corvette *Vitol d'Oliveira*, with Rear-Admiral Silveira da Motta and Senhor Cottedo, Ambassador for Brazil to Peking, on board, sailed from that port on Thursday last for Hongkong.

Return of visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ending May 23rd:—

	EUROPEAN.	CHINESE.
Monday	65	36
Tuesday	17	72
Wednesday	35	108
Thursday	29	265
Friday	24	90
Saturday	36	89
Sunday	Sunday	Sunday
	206	931

In their commercial report dated Saigon, 12th May, Messrs. Behre & Co. say:—Freights have been without animation, and ships have had much difficulty in obtaining employment at only poor rates. The steamer *Pernambuco* secured a comparatively fine rate for Iloilo, which satisfied the demand ruling at the time. As we close, steamers and small sailers are again enquired after for the same destination and Manila. The *F. W. Carlon* is taking a cargo of white rice to Rio de Janeiro, whither some further ships may find employment. The German ship *Arcturus* has to proceed to Iloilo under orders from home.

We learn from a private Chinese letter from Canton, that the Imperial Government of China has licensed the *Wei Sing* lottery in Canton for a period of five years. The privilege has been granted it is said, on the recommendation of a Censor named Chung Mang Hung, who pointed out that, by the granting of the license, the desirable objects would be attained of obtaining money for coast defences, and that it were well—it being impossible to suppress this species of gambling altogether through its being permitted in Macao—to retain in the Empire such profits as are to be reaped from this source. The cost of the license for five years is to be $1,300,000, and the "squeeze" $400,000; but, as there are three companies contending for the privilege, before the matter is finally settled the latter sum may undergo considerable augmentation.

Writing from San Francisco to the New York *Independent*, Mr. James Redpath communicates the view of respectable "American housekeepers" on the subject of domestic service by Chinese and others. Here is a verdict of "two ladies, both the daughters of an American clergyman and sisters of a noted philanthropist, also a clergyman:"—"The Chinese first made home-life in San Francisco possible for people of moderate incomes. None but rich people could have kept house without them. We should all have been compelled to live in hotels. Eastern people complain about the difficulty of getting decent help; but they have no conception of what we had to endure in San Francisco until the Chinese relieved us from the tyranny of Bridget. The Irish girls were of the most uneducated class, and so insolent that they never hesitated to abuse and defy the ladies of the house. They came and went just as it pleased them, and charged from $25 to $45 a month. The real secret of this outcry against the Chinese is that the Catholic Church can no longer levy a tax on every Protestant family of $5 a month, which used to be added to the Irish girl's wages; and the Irish girls openly avowed it. One Chinese servant will do twice the work of an Irish girl, and he is always cleanly, truthful, honest, and obliging."

The British steamer *Gordon Castle*, which left Hongkong on the 29th January last for New York, experienced some very heavy weather. She had on board as passengers from this port Captain and Mrs. Graham and three children for Gibraltar, and Mr. J. B. Field for New York. A home paper gives the following account of this remarkable voyage:—Captain Waring, of the steamship *Gordon Castle*, reports having experienced weather of Arctic severity in a voyage across the Atlantic during last month. The *Gordon Castle*, which is a steamer of 2,000 tons, and is owned in London, left Shanghai on the 22nd January, and had a fair passage through the Suez Canal to Gibraltar, where she coaled, and on the 6th of March sailed for New York. On the 10th bad weather commenced, the wind blowing in squalls and gusts, with a heavy sea. On the 11th, at sunset, a gale was blowing from the westward, which continued with more or less violence until the 13th, when a hurricane came on. The ship was then in lat. 36, long. 58, and was under close-reefed top-sail. An effort was made to take in the canvas, but without effect, and the sail was blown to shreds. The wind changed during the night to south-west, but its force did not abate, and the seas made a clean breach over the ship, sweeping the decks of everything movable and inundating the cabin, six Chinese sailors being severely injured. The steamer was kept head to sea, the engines going slowly, and the hurricane wore out; but on the 24th another storm of even greater violence arose, accompanied by a marked fall in the thermometer, which went down to 20 degrees below zero. As the seas struck the ship the spray covered the rigging, and became converted into ice, and in a few hours the deck and rigging were alike covered with a coating of ice, which accumulated so rapidly as to visibly affect the navigation of the vessel, rendering her top heavy. Captain Waring states that the spars and rigging got thicker and thicker until the ensign halyards were as thick as a jibstay, and the jibstay of the dimensions of the foremast. The forward bridge had a ton of ice frozen to it, and the smoke stacks and ventilators were like icebergs. A quantity of salt was placed on the deck in order to melt the ice, but it was washed off by the sea before this was effected; and when water was turned on from the boiler it had scarcely any effect upon the congealed mass. On the 26th of March, the *Gordon Castle* entered New York harbour, and her appearance, as described by the *Herald* reporter, fully bore out all the master's statements, her entire aspect indicating the terrible struggle she had had with wind and sea. The great anchors on the bows could only be dimly seen, their shape and presence being almost undiscernible in their coating of frozen sea water. Both master and crew suffered severely from the exposure.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

His Royal Highness Prince Heinrich of Germany, as Her Majesty's Grandson, and His Excellency Sir John Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G., as the Queen's Representative in the Colony, received on the 24th instant, as joint hosts, at Government House, on Her Majesty's Birthday, His Royal Highness Prince Thomas of Savoy, Duke of Genoa, at a State dinner, and subsequently their Royal Highnesses, with His Excellency the Governor and Lady Hennessy, received the Naval, Military, and Civil officers, the Foreign Consuls and a numbers of the British, foreign, and native residents in celebration of the day.

A Royal Guard of Honour of the 27th Inniskillings, under the command of Captain Carr, (with the Band and the Queen's Colours), was drawn up at the principal entrance to Government House, the front of which, as well as the garden surrounding, was brilliantly illuminated with Chinese lanterns and gas jets. H.R.H. Prince Heinrich and H.E. the Governor received His Royal Highness the Duke of Genoa, on his arrival; and after the invited guests, who had previously assembled in the drawing-room, had been introduced to His Royal Highness, the party filed into the dining-hall. H.R.H. Prince Heinrich was attended by Baron von Seckendorff, and Captain MacLean, of H.I.G.M. frigate *Prinz Adalbert*. H.R.H. Prince Thomas of Savoy was attended by Count Candiani, A.D.C., and Captain Millelire of H.I.M.S. *Vettor Pesani*.

The following is a list of the other guests who sat down to the banquet with their Royal Highnesses. H.E. Dr. Elmore, His Honour the Chief Justice Sir John Smale and Lady Smale; Captain East, H.M.S. *Comus*, Senior Naval Officer; Hon. E. L. O'Malley, Attorney-General; Hon. J. M. Price, Surveyor-General; Hon. M. S. Tonnochy, Acting Colonial Treasurer; Hon. Ng Choy, Member of Legislative Council; His Honour Mr. Justice Snowden, Deputy Inspector-General Breen, R.N., and Mrs. Breen; Dr. Ayres, Colonial Surgeon, and Mrs. Ayres; Rev. W. Jennings, Colonial Chaplain, and Mrs. Jennings; Dr. Eitel, Inspector of Schools, and Mrs. Eitel; Mr. Creagh, Acting Head of the Police Force; Mr. J. P. McEuen, R.N., Acting Harbour-master; Mr. Gerrard, Acting Registrar-General; Mr. Gibbons, Registrar of Supreme Court; Captain Carr and Lieutenant Cox, 27th Regiment (the Officers of the Guard of Honour), Captain Francis, Hongkong Volunteers, extra Aide-de-Camp.

The Band of Her Majesty's 27th Inniskillings played at intervals during the banquet. The only toast of the evening was given by Prince Thomas of Savoy, who proposed "The health of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland," and, addressing Prince Heinrich, added:—"Sir, Your Royal Grandmother." The Band played the National Anthem, and soon after the party adjourned to the Reception Room, which was presently filled with ladies and gentlemen attending the general reception.

The officers of the 27th Inniskillings came in a body, with Lieutenant-Colonel Geddes, and were amongst the earliest presented. There was also a number of officers of Her Majesty Navy and of the foreign ships of war in harbour, amongst whom were distinguished the officers of H.P.M.S. *Tejo*, who specially attended by order of H.E. the Governor of Macao. The Consular Body was also well represented. The whole assembly presented a most striking *tout ensemble* of Anglo-Oriental society, the uniforms of Her Majesty's Army and Navy and of the Consular Officers, glittering in scarlet and gold, being well set-off by the soft yellow and embroidered court dresses of Chinese gentlemen, the richly coloured turbans and flowing robes of Mahomedans and Parsees, amid the fashionable costumes of European ladies.

The presentation lasted for more than an hour. In the course of the reception H.R.H. Prince Heinrich expressed to Mr. Sassoon and Mr. Belilios his regret that he would not be able to travel through India. He spoke also a few kindly words to the leading Chinese merchants Mr. Tan King-sing, Mr. Li Tak-cheung, Mr. Tang Ming-sha'n, and others.

Their Royal Highnesses left about half-past ten o'clock, whereupon dancing commenced soon after and was kept up till midnight, when the assembly broke up, after having enjoyed one of the most brilliant receptions ever held in the Government House of Hongkong.

SUPREME COURT.

25th May.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE SNOWDEN.

BAIN v. MILLAR, $6.

This was a claim for the insertion of an advertisement for one week. The defendant pleaded that he had never ordered it. It appeared that in October last year the defendant wished to advertise some articles for sale, and he wrote to the plaintiff asking what the charge would be and requesting that he might be furnished with a proof. He was accordingly furnished with a memo of prices for the insertion of the advertisement for periods varying from one week to a year, and with the proof. He did not communicate with the defendant further, and the advertisement was inserted for a week. When the account was presented he told the shroff he did not intend to pay it. In the early part of the present month the plaintiff wrote, threatening to take proceedings for the recovery of the money. To this the defendant replied that he had never ordered the advertisement, but that he was willing to pay for the proof which had been supplied to him if the charge were fair and reasonable. The plaintiff urged that if the defendant had wished the advertisement not to appear he ought to have said so when he had the proof; he had been sixteen years in the business and had never heard of such a case; when a person asked for a proof it was understood they wished the advertisement to appear. The defendant asked him if he (defendant) after having furnished an estimate, proceeded to fit up his house with pipes without any order, plaintiff would pay him. The plaintiff said he failed to see any analogy between pipes and an advertisement. The defendant said he only asked for the proof in order that he might see what kind of an advertisement he was going to pay for—he wanted a master of the goods he was going to buy. As the prices did not suit him he did not reply to the letter in which they were given, and he never knew the advertisement had been inserted until the bill was presented. He did not subscribe to the *China Mail*, and never saw it. As showing that the letter he sent to the plaintiff could not be construed into an order, he mentioned that he sent a similar request for prices and a proof to the *Daily Press*, and they did not insert the advertisement.

His Lordship said he was inclined to think there had not been sufficient authority to Mr. Bain to put the advertisement in the paper. He had no doubt he anticipated Mr. Millar would have it put in, but there was no direct authority. Mr. Millar having had the benefit of it, he thought it unfortunate he had disputed payment, but as he now denied that he ordered the advertisement and there was no proof that he did so, and he also said he did not see the advertisement, he was entitled to judgment. He asked Mr. Millar if he had sold the things.

Mr. Millar replied that he had.

His Lordship suggested that it might have been in consequence of the advertisement.

Mr. Millar said it was not, as he knew the means by which the articles were introduced to the notice of the purchaser.

Judgment for the defendant.

STAINFIELD v. BUXOO, $107.

This was a claim for money lent. The defendant admitted the debt but asked for time. The plaintiff said he had lent the money at a very low rate of interest, and payment had already been put off from time to time. He was now in great want of the money, as his shroff had a few days before run away with $900. The defendant offered to pay $25 a month, but the plaintiff considered this too little, and at the suggestion of his Lordship the parties left the court to endeavour to come to an arrangement.

BOREHAM v. VANDENBERG, $40.

This was a claim for money lent on a promissory note.—Defendant did not appear.—Judgment for the plaintiff.

"I say Brown, why do you wear that shooting bed hat?"—Brown: "Because my wife declares she won't go out with me till I get a new one."

A Chinaman in California, whose life was insured for a large amount, was seriously hurt by falling from a waggon. There was some doubt of his ever getting better, and at length one of his friends wrote to the insurance company: "Charlee half dead. Likee half mony."

POLICE COURT.

25th May.

BEFORE THE HON. NG CHOY.

THE ALLEGED PIRATICAL ATTACK IN THE HARBOUR.

Ng Shing and fifteen others were brought up, on remand, charged that they, feloniously and by force of arms, did attack and rob Ng Shing Ki's boat of forty-four balls of opium, near Stonecutter's Island, in the harbour of Victoria, on the 16th instant.

Inspector Mathieson said there was a previous conviction against the fifth prisoner, which had not yet been proved.

His Worship said he would take the evidence of some one from the gaol to prove it.

The sixth prisoner said—How about our shrimp boats, that were engaged by—

The prisoner, who was pointing to the first prisoner, was told by his Worship to be careful what he said, and the prisoner said no more.

The receiving officer of the gaol identified the fifth prisoner as having been sentenced to five years' penal servitude, and to be publicly flogged three times, on the 18th December, 1876, for an offence similar to that with which he was now charged. He was released from gaol on the 17th January, 1879.

Fifth prisoner—When I was sentenced then I was under the Chinese authorities.

His Worship—That case has been settled.

The prisoners were committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court, their defence being reserved.

His Worship asked Inspector Mathieson if he had any objection to any of the prisoners being allowed bail if it was offered.

Inspector Matheson—Certainly, your Worship.

His Worship—Certainly not the first-three prisoners?

Inspector Mathieson—I should object to any of them having bail. At the sessions before last a man was sentenced to three years' penal servitude for a similar offence committed near the same spot.

His Worship—Let the prisoners be removed.

A Chinaman here stepped up and asked to be allowed to bail out ten of the prisoners.

His Worship said he would require heavy security. He thought he would be justified in allowing bail to all but the first five prisoners.

Inspector Mathieson said that the others no doubt aided and abetted the first five.

The applicant was asked if he could go bail for $1,000 for each man, and he replied that he could not, nor yet for $500. He could give $100 security for each man.

His Worship said he would grant bail in $500 each.

ASSAULT.

Wong Achoi was charged by an inmate of a brothel with assaulting her in the street at six o'clock that morning.—Fined $10, in default three days' imprisonment with hard labour.

BEFORE C. V. CREAGH, ESQ.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

Kom Yik Wan and Wong Mau Fai, brokers, were charged, on remand, with obtaining $75 from one Tong Kau Hing, salesman in the Shun On Cheung Hong, Wo Hing West-street, under false pretences, on or about the 15th March last.

Mr. Dennys appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Wotton for the first prisoner.

The case was remanded for a week, bail being allowed for the first prisoner in $500, and for the second in $250.

FOOCHOW.

Sir Thomas Wade will, we understand, visit this port in the course of the ensuing week.

New Congous are beginning to pour in. There will be a large supply, it is said; and Teamen have calculated upon obtaining higher rates than last year's opening prices. Home advices, however, do not at present appear to favour the realisation of these roseate expectations.

The subjoined placard was posted throughout the City by the *fengshuisie* gentry on the very day that the little Christian inmates of the English Church Missionary Society's School were forcibly ejected by the Chinese authorities from the native house rented by that Society at the foot of Wu-shih-shan:—

NOTICE.

"It is hereby respectfully represented that the hill-foot is a spot of great repute, being ground near the city-wall. All the foreigners, who had built houses and halls for worship on the land of the Tao-shan-kwan and of the Fan Ancestral Hall, have already removed without the city. It is reported within this ward that unprincipled and lawless rascals have leagued to sell portions of this ground to the foreigner in order to build and establish a hall of worship. It is truly to be feared that the affair once started will injure the locality. In addition to requesting, by petition to the authorities, that prohibitions be put forth, the facts are hereby, as is proper, first brought to general attention. If then the reports above referred to are true, the parties had best retrace their steps. This specially for public information."

"A Notice by the entire Ward."

This cunningly contrived document will of course be made use of in official circles to prove the alleged disturbed state of the City. But it is well-known that no really popular or general feeling against foreigners exists; and the missionaries are, and always have been, on the best of terms with their Chinese neighbours. The gentry and literati alone seek to disturb public tranquillity by propagating malicious and lying statements—of which the foregoing is a fair sample. It is not idle, therefore, to harp on the one lame string of injury of *fengshui* while hundreds of Chinese houses stand in the same locality? The entire business is, in truth, an outrageous attempt to expel inoffensive British subjects from the City; and we are authorised to affirm that the missionaries have never had the most remote idea of building a Hall of Worship, or Church, on any part of Wu-shih-shan or its immediate neighbourhood. They are in fact already provided with ample Church accommodation; but what they do require are a few wretched native houses (of which there are several hundred already standing) for their schools and medical dispensary—nothing more than this. The people are willing enough to let these houses to the missionaries; but dare not do so, through fear of their own authorities—who are, it is sufficiently evident, incited by the gentry to commit these premeditated breaches of treaty.—*Herald.*

THE ALLEGED CHINESE CLAIM TO MACAO.

The following is the article from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in which it is stated that China intends to demand the surrender of Macao from Portugal, and which produced some sensation at the time of its appearance:—

The political restlessness which has lately disturbed and is even yet disturbing the quiet of Europe seems to have spread to the extreme East, where China has managed to embroil herself with three of her professing allies. In each case the recovery of territory is the ground of dispute. On this point the Chinese Government seems to be peculiarly sensitive and determined. And so confident does China appear to be in her right and might that, while threatened on the north-west by Russia and on the east by Japan, she serves a notice on Portugal that she intends to resume occupation of the promontory of Macao. For more than three hundred years the Portuguese flag has waved over Macao, but, unless these centuries of tenancy can be pleaded under an act of limitation to confer possession, Portugal can lay no claim whatever to the coveted territory. The Portuguese settlers in China during the sixteenth century were not very reputable persons. They lie under a very general suspicion of being addicted to piracy and marauding. They fought indifferently on the side of the mandarins or against them, and were as ready to defend a merchant fleet as to attack it. The year 1557 found a band of these adventurers leading an onslaught on a celebrated pirate who had established himself on the island, as it then was, of Macao. In return for the services thus rendered the provincial authorities granted the victorious Portuguese permission to reside on the island. The instinct of self-defence at once suggested to the occupiers the necessity of strengthening their position, and one of their first acts was to build substantial fortifications; the Jesuit missionaries, who followed close at the heels of their warlike forerunners, built churches; and to this day these products of warlike and religious zeal form prominent features in the aspect of the town.

For a quarter of a century the provincial authorities took no notice of the erection of spires, battlements, and hongs; but at last, deeming that what was worth guarding so carefully was worth paying for, they demanded an annual ground-rent of 500 taels from the colonists. This sum was regularly paid up to the year 1849, and during the same period the authority of the provincial mandarins was fully acknowledged at Macao. A Chinese official resided on the island, and by a convention drawn up between a committee of the inhabitants and the mandarins it was agreed that European criminals should be tried in Chinese courts. In proportion as the East India Company prospered at Canton, Macao grew and flourished; and when the Cantonese became intolerant of foreigners Macao was resorted to as a covert in the storm. During the French war at the beginning of the century the English twice landed a force to defend the town, and on both occasions the detachment was withdrawn in consequence of the vehement protests raised by the Chinese against the violation of their territory. The treaty concluded between England and China in 1842 led to the opening of the five ports to Portuguese trade, and the footing thus gained by foreigners in the country encouraged the Portuguese to make an effort to do at Macao as the English had done at Hongkong.

Senhor Amaral, a man of great energy and force of character, who was at this time (1849) governor of the town, determined, as a first step towards the desired consummation, forcibly to close the Chinese Custom-house, at the same time notifying to the resident Chinese official that in future mandarins would be treated at Macao as functionaries of a foreign nation. This reversal of the old order of things stirred the pride and roused the anger of the provincial authorities, who, being unable at the time to assert their rights by force of arms, incited the people to violence against the governor. An opportunity soon presented itself for carrying out their scheme. As the governor was riding with an aide-de-camp in the neighbourhood of the town he was killed by six or seven Chinamen, who carried off his head and hands as evidence of the deed. The expulsion of the resident mandarin immediately followed on this act of treachery, and since that time Portuguese officials have exercised undisputed control over the promontory.

But though the Portuguese must be considered happy, being in possession, the Chinese have steadily refused to recognize their right to jurisdiction; and in 1862, when the governor, Senhor Guimaraes, attempted to negotiate a treaty with the Chinese Government in which the sovereignty of Portugal was implied in a clause providing for the appointment of a Chinese consul at Macao, the authorities at Peking declined to ratify the document. These circumstances throw considerable light on the visit recently paid by the Viceroy of the two Kwang to the settlement, as related by the Lisbon correspondent of the *Standard* a few days since. Chinese ways are not as our ways, and it would be quite in accordance with their habits if, as is suggested by the *Diario da Manha*, the Viceroy should have reported to Peking that he had taken possession of the city and that the governor had rendered obedience to him, promising to pay tribute. When Lord Macartney sailed up the Peiho the mandarins hoisted on his boat a flag bearing the inscription, "A tribute-bearing Envoy;" and in the correspondence discovered at Taku in 1861 Lord Elgin was described to the Emperor in similar terms.

It appears probable that before long Portugal will have either to submit or to fight. And it happens that the administration of affairs at Macao has not been such as to entitle its governors to look for the sympathy of Europe. The disgrace which has attached to the Portuguese name in China in connection with the coolie traffic with Cuba and Peru would be in itself enough to stifle regret at the disappearance from Macao of the blue-and-white ensign of the Braganzas.

From another issue of the same paper we extract the following:—

A telegraphic letter to the *Standard* from Lisbon says that the news extracted from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and sent by the Havas Agency, that China is likely to claim Macao from Portugal has produced no little commotion. Deputy Arrobas put a question to the Government in connection with this telegram, and Señor Braamcamp, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and President of the Council of Ministers, said that Government had received no information on the subject; and, moreover, that the statement was in contradiction with the good relations existing between Portugal and the Celestial Empire. But (the *Standard* correspondent continues) notwithstanding this assertion on the part of the authorities, the editor of a very well-informed paper, the *Diario da Manha*, says:—

"We are assured that news has arrived here confirming the telegram of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. China claims Macao. Governor Graca, on taking possession of his post, informed the authorities of Peking of his intention to go there to negotiate a treaty. The authorities of Peking, instead of replying, sent instructions to the Viceroy of Canton, ordering him to take possession of Macao. The Viceroy went to Macao, as is known, and sent back word to Peking that he had taken possession of the city without resistance; that the governor came of board to render obedience, promising the future payment of tribute on the part of Macao, and that he, the Viceroy, through mere compassion, had permitted the Governor to go his way in peace, and allowed the Portuguese to reside in that territory. It is stated that the Government is aware of this fact."

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard*, telegraphing on the 12th April, says:—"The King of Siam, co-operating with Russia, promises to give active support to Portugal in the event of the Macao quarrel bringing on hostilities."

THE CHINESE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

An American Missionary writes to the *Cincinnati Gazette* under date Swatow, China, 20th January as follows:—

And what about the Chinese question? An answer to that depends upon what is meant by the Chinese question. If it is a question whether the treaty with China should be respected, there is only one answer which a righteous public sentiment can give. Obligations ought to be kept. We insist upon China keeping here; it is incumbent upon us to be equally faithful in keeping ours. If it is a question whether hoodlums and Denis Kearney at the head should be allowed to hound the Chinaman and mob him out of the cities where he is, we must answer most emphatically, no! The honour of the nation is involved in granting to the Chinaman the same protection extended to other strangers on our shores.

But when these two points are settled there still remains a great Chinese questions to be considered, as to whether a free emigration from China should be encouraged or discountenanced. I do not propose to take a positive side in this controversy; but there are many things to be said, and which I, for one, am weighing to see how far they will enter into the make up of a final opinion. Allow me to mention some of these things, leaving you to pass judgment upon them and locate them upon the two sides of the question as you deem it.

As regards the Burlingame Treaty, it is no new thing for your present correspondent to charge it with being a most illusive document, made wholly in the interest of the Chinese. In article 6, the United States agree to allow Chinese the same privileges they allow to visitors and traders from any other nation, and "reciprocally" the Chinese agree to allow to the citizens of the United States in China the same privileges which they (the Chinese) allow to subjects of any European State. This is plausible on the face, but deceptive in fact. It is like a man with a shilling offering to pool his funds with a man who has a guinea. In the United States we allow almost unlimited privileges to the subjects of other States, but in China very few privileges are allowed to any of them. A Chinaman can go where he pleases in the United States, can buy and sell what he likes, and where he likes, can build his temples where he likes, without let or hinderance. But we have no such privileges here. We can move about only under a passport. We can reside only in a few designated places. We can not rent land and build chapels where we like, unless the Magistrate of the particular district chooses to appear oblivious of our propinquity. There is no "reciprocity" in this. This matter might be insisted upon. China ought to take less or yield more, in order to a real reciprocity.

Again, a passing remark is called for in article 5, in which the United States and China cordially recognize the inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home and allegiance. This has been a favourite political maxim among ourselves. There is an illusion connected with it. We admit the inalienable right of man to change his allegiance. But it is a logical non-sequitur to affirm that he has an inherent and inalienable right to make a home for himself in some other nation's territory. Yet we meet arguments resting on the assumption that one right necessarily involves the other. Certainly, the Chinese do not consider we have an inalienable right to settle here. My own conviction is very strong that, as a nation, we would do well to ponder this question more thoroughly.

It is said concerning the Chinese that they do not come to stay, and that have no disposition to assimilate with us and become Americanized. Their sole object is to make what money they can, and then leave for China again.

Well, I think it is true generally that they do not expect to stay, and that they get away as soon as their funds enable them to go back in an improved condition. But this inclination to go is to be attributed as much to incidental causes as it is to any inherent tendency in a Chinaman's nature. We are provided with ample evidence here that Chinamen will go abroad to stay if circumstances abroad are favourable for their doing so. From this port of Swatow many thousand emigrate every year to Singapore, and Penang, and Siam, and Borneo, a small portion whom are expected to return. They find themselves well situated and treated with a fair degree of consideration. They intermarry with the people of those countries, and then almost invariably settle down as permanent residents. The fathers retain their Chinese peculiarities through life, just as do many Germans, Dutch, Swedes, and others who go to the United States. But the children born to them are in every sense aliens from China proper. They follow the ways and custom of their mother soil, and know ten times as much about the language and ideas of their own native land as they do about China. When it comes to the second and third generations, the children show but a partial trace of paternal stock. I have no doubt the same thing would happen in America if they went over in families instead of men going singly, as they now do. If Chinese married couples should go over to the United States the advent of a little family of children would result in their permanent stay.

But the emigration to America as at present conducted is anomalous. It is almost exclusively of men. The few women who go are not of good repute usually. These men are under such a feeling of constraint, and have so little to anchor them, that it is no wonder their desires revert to the old village among the hills of China. The disposition to return there is not an inevitable but an adventitious feature. If the people of California, or any other place, really desired an immigration of permanent Chinese labourers, it would be easy to secure it by making provision for their coming over in families, wives, with their husbands. The history of Chinese immigration to Siam, where hundreds of thousands of them reside, shows beyond all question that such is the effect of family life upon them.

But while Chinamen could easily be induced to remain permanently in the United States—but which, however, people generally do not desire—the eyes of our statesmen should not be blinded to an evil sure to arise in the event of citizenship being conferred to any great extent. One of the problems which just now sorely perplexes the British Colonial Office is to determine under what circumstances to grant protection to colonial-born Chinese. Many of these are doing business in China proper, and are glad to use the protection of the British flag and the immunities of Chinese subjects by turns as it may suit their convenience. If we were to guarantee American privileges to Chinese naturalized after a three years sojourn in the United States, our Consuls would soon have their hands full of complications.

In one aspect the Chinese question is but a variation of the tariff question, and men might be expected to take sides for or against immigration, according as they are in favour or opposed to a protective tariff, for a protective tariff is a tax on foreign labour in a foreign land, in order to give home labour a better chance of success. In one case the products are made more cheaply abroad, and brought in to undersell home products. In the other case the labourers come in here and make their cheap products, and undersell home products. There is, of course, one advantage in the latter when the raw material and cost of manufacture are paid for here. It is the fact that the workmen remain essentially foreigners that constitutes the grievance. It is to be presumed, then, that the advocate of free foreign trade will likewise be the friend of free foreign labour. The man who is in favour of discriminating in favour of American industries, to be consistent, will likewise be in favour of discriminating in favour of American labour, that is purely American labour, and not alien.

And just here it is manifest the question becomes complicated with another one. It is not merely a dispute between outside and inside labour, but between two classes of inside labour. Then arises the point whether a combination in one class of labourers against another class of labourers to keep labour up to higher cost is justifiable? and, if so, then on what grounds and to what extent? The whole argumentation, pro and con, of strikes and trades unions must break out afresh.

And then it becomes further apparent that the issue between capital and labour will come in for consideration. How far has labour a right to dictate to capital what it shall pay, and has capital no obligation which it owes to labour?

So far, then, as principles are concerned, it is a many-sided question which is looming up in the political horizon, which will need to be pondered long and well, and no one may dispose of it with a flippant dash of the pen.

However, the magnitude of the theoretical issues is affected by the more practical inquiry whether the Chinese are likely to come down in such hordes as has been predicted, if they are freely encouraged. It is certain there are vast multitudes that would go if they saw any possible way of getting over. Very, very few indeed are able to pay their own passage. It is only through the agency of the "Six Companies" that the immigration can be kept up on a large scale. An interference with that monopoly and their vast profits, secured, many of them, through channels not consonant with American ideas, would interpose a marvelous check.

Our Southern friends in many places are anxious for an immigration of Chinese workers to supply the lack of labour on their plantations. One inquiry as to the feasibility of securing 10,000 labourers came from responsible parties in Mississipi a few years ago. There is no doubt but they could be obtained, but I doubt very much whether the Southern people would find them as satisfactory as they think. They would stock the plantations and serve out the terms of service for which they had bound themselves, but they could not be depended on for a second term of labour similar to the first. When their careful, thrifty habits and their traditionally home aspirations, they would slip out of long term service the first opportunity and set about buying or renting small patches of land for themselves, or, what is more likely, would drift into the cheap quarters of our towns and cities to herd together there and pick up a living from all the kinds of of less expensive labour to be had. The planters would find the need of fresh importations continually unless they should choose to introduce the objectionable English landlord and tenant system. A fair system of shares would probably be found the only way to keep the Chinaman on the plantation. It ought to be understood that the Chinaman's disposition is wholly diverse from the African's. The colored man is yielding and easily influenced. The Chinaman is unyielding and hard to manage. In the art of combining into leagues and of organizing resistance to what bears hard upon them, and to effect a common purpose, the colored man bears no comparison to the Chinaman.

I have no hesitation in saying that at the outset of the introduction of Chinese labour the planters would consider they had made a change for the better, but in the end they will wish they had clung to the negroes. The Chinaman will not consent to occupy the position vacated by the emigrating negro, however willing he may appear to do so for a time. If the Southern people should continue to look in this direction for a supply of labour they should do it with their eyes open, and consider what is likely to be the condition of things at the end of the next decade as well as at the beginning of it.

Reference has been made to the contaminating moral influence of the Chinese. Assuredly this is a weighty point, and people at home would have occasion to deplore the introduction of opium

should be surprised to find the good nature of Japan's solitary champion giving way, if subjected to unreasonable strains of this description. The government of the United States has actually been made to appear next to ridiculous on more than one occasion by the caprice—or, rather, the timorous indecision—of Japan. Such experiments cannot be too often repeated without provoking awkwark inquiry and unfavourable criticism.—*Tokio Times.*

THE CENTRAL ASIAN QUESTION.

CRONSTADT, April 14th.

Professor Martens held a conference last night at the Navy Club of this city on the Central Asian question. The Professor refuted the opinion prevalent in England that Russian dominion in Central Asia was a source of danger to the British possessions in India, and declared the idea of a Russian invasion of India to be absurd. Such an invasion would, moreover, be materially impossible, in view of the fact that the distance from Tiflis to the Indus was 2,250 English miles. From the Caspian Sea to Merv the distance was 700, and from Merv to the Indus 1,000 miles. Modern wars were not carried on now as in the time of Alexander the Great and Genghis Khan. Forage, water, ammunition, and artillery must be carried for the troops; and an army leaving the shores of the Caspian Sea would arrive on the Afghan mountains reduced to one-half its original strength, while only a few regiments would ever reach the Indus. "But it is said," continued Professor Martens, "that Russian influence in Asia diminishes that of England in India. That is impossible in the case of a nation possessing the resources of the British Empire, and the rivalry between England and Russia must on the contrary be a benefit to civilization, instead of leading to war and bloodshed." The Professor dwelt strongly upon the irrationality of two great Powers weakening themselves to secure an impossible reciprocal surrender on barbarous territory when there was room for friendly emulation, and in conclusion advocated a Russo-English understanding for the benefit of trade, progress, and humanity. Professor Martens was loudly cheered at the close of his address.—*Times* Correspondent.

An old-miser, having listened to a powerful discourse on charity, said: "That sermon so proves the necessity of almsgiving that—I've almost a mind to beg."

Teacher: "What is meant by ships crossing the line?" "When they sail over the Equator." Teacher: "Do you know of any other line at sea besides the Equator?" Scholar: "Yes, sir; there's the Anchor Line, and the Allan Line, and the Cunard Line, and several others."

Here is a capital story of pastimes respecting the late A. Cooper, R.A., and Wilkie, who were on the hanging committee of the Academy. On walking round one of the rooms, Wilkie commenced thus:—"Hey, noo, there's a grand place there for Fraser, and yonder one will do for Geddes. Then we'll has Roobarts here, and Johnstoun—oh, we'll pit Johnstoun there! And——" "What do they call this room?" asked Cooper, cutting his companion short. "Hey, mon, they just ca' it the west room." "Oh," said Cooper, "I thought perhaps the public would be calling it Scotland Yard, if you went on at that rate!" Wilkie was dreadfully exercised at what he called the affront put upon him.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 25th May.

EXPORT CARGO.

Per steamship *Peiho*, for Continent—329 bales silk, 118 bales waste silk, 21 cases silks, 2,750 boxes tea, 50 pkgs. sundries, and 516 half-chests tea. For London—57 bales silk, 11 bales waste silk, 4 cases silks, 11,685 boxes tea, 201 half-chests tea, and 75 pkgs. sundries.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand.....3/10
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight...3/10½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight.3/10½
Credits, at 4 months' sight.....3/10½
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight.....3/10½
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, on demand...228½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, on demand 228½
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight.....72½
Private, 30 days' sight.....73½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—57 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—$1,400 per share, ex dividend.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,450 per share.
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,075 per share.
Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 720 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company—$297½ per share.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 138 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$840 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$230 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—5 per cent. premium.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—$23 per share premium.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 5 per share.
China Coast Steam Navigation Company.—Tls. 100 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$80 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$65 per share.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$158 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874—Nominal.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1877—Nominal.

SALES REPORTED BY CHINESE.

White Wax—1 piece, at $74.50, by Chun Chong to travelling trader.
Shellfish—20 packages, at $19.00, by Chun Chong to travelling trader.
Mushrooms—4 cases, at $23.50, by Chun Chong to travelling trader.
White Wax—20 bags, at $15.20, by Kwai Mow to travelling trader.
White Sugar—140 bags, at $5.92, by Min Fat to local trader.
Rattans—200 piculs, at $3.30, by Kwong Fook Shing to travelling trader.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM SIGNALS. FALCONER & Co.'s BAROMETER.)
May 25th.

Barometer—9 A.M.	30.000
Barometer—1 P.M.	29.970
Barometer—4 P.M.	29.926
Thermometer—9 A.M.	77
Thermometer—1 P.M.	80
Thermometer—4 P.M.	79
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	76
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	78
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	77
Thermometer—Maximum	80
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	76

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.
May 25th.

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.	HONG-KONG. Previous day at 4 P.M.	HONG-KONG. On date at 10 A.M.	AMOY. Previous day at 4 P.M.	AMOY. On date at 10 A.M.	SHANG-HAI. Previous day at 4 P.M.	SHANG-HAI. On date at 10 A.M.	NAGA-SAKI. Previous day at 4 P.M.	NAGA-SAKI. On date at 10 A.M.
Barometer	29.95	30.03	29.88	29.92	29.89	29.84	—	—
Thermometer attached	76.0	79.0	71.0	71.0	83.0	70.0	—	—
Direction of Wind	E	E	NE	NE	W	SW	—	—
Force	3	1	1	1	3	3	—	—
Dry Thermometer	75.0	78.0	71.0	71.0	84.0	70.0	—	—
Wet Thermometer	72.0	75.0	72.0	71.0	70.0	66.0	—	—
Weather	o.c.	c.	ocmd	c.	b.c.	b.	—	—
Hour's Rain	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen	—	—	—	0.06	—	—	—	—

BAROMETER, level of the sea in inches, tens, and hundreds.
THERMOMETER, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens, kept in the open air in a shaded situation.
DIRECTION OF WIND is registered every two points, N., N.N.E., N.E., &c.
FORCE OF WIND.—0 calm, 1 to 3 light breeze, 3 to 6 moderate, 6 to 7 fresh, 7 to 8 strong, 8 to 10 heavy, 10 to 12 violent.
STATE OF WEATHER.—B. Clear blue sky. C. Cloudy. D. Drizzly. F. Fog. G. Foggy. H. Hail. L. Lightning. M. Misty. O. Overcast. P. Passing showers. Q. Squally. R. Rainy. S. Snow. T. Thunder. U. Sad, threatening. V. Visibility. W. Storm. Z. Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification.
RAIN.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24, and the quantity of water falen indicated in inches, tens and hundreds.

INSURANCES.

SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY, WINTERTHUR.
INSURANCES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.
MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1879. [935

STANDARD FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
The Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of $40,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
Discount 20 %.
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1878. [25

THE DUSSELDORF UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.
SIEMSSEN & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1878. [22

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY, £1,000,000 Sterling.
OF WHICH IS PAID-UP ... £100,000 Sterling.
RESERVE FUND UPWARDS OF ... £120,000 Sterling.
ANNUAL INCOME ... £250,000 Sterling.
The Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at HONGKONG, CANTON, FOOCHOW, SHANGHAI, and HANKOW, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1868. [18

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.
A.D. 1720.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
A discount of 20 % allowed.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1872. [19

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).
CAPITAL TAELS 600,000; EQUAL TO $833,333.33.
RESERVE FUND ... $34,132.21.
DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, of the Lai Hing Firm.
WONG YIK PUN, of the Chun Cheong Wing Hong.
LOO YEE, of the Yee On Firm.
FONG SOEY FUNG, of the Tung Sang Wo Hong.
WONG PAK CHEONG, of the San Tye Lee Hong.
TSZ KAI TUNG, of the Yee Cheong Hong.
LO YEOK MOON, of the Kwong Man Cheong Firm.
MANAGER—HO AMEI.
MARINE RISKS on Goods, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to Australia, California, Manila, Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and to all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan.
Head Office, 8 and 9, Praya West.
Hongkong, 14th October, 1878. [1429

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up) ... Tls. 420,000
PERMANENT RESERVE ... Tls. 230,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ... Tls. 263,268
TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 8th April, 1880 ... Tls. 913,268
DIRECTORS.
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. W. BOYD, Esq. | WM. MEYERINK, Esq.
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq. | F. D. HITCH, Esq.
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.
LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.
RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent.
8, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, E.C.
POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.
Subject to a charge of 12 % for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premia paid by them.
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1880. [9

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.
MELCHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [14

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 9th November, 1868. [15

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.
INSURANCES against FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premia for LIFE INSURANCE in China.
MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1879. [944

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 %, on the premia.
NORTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, January, 1876. [3

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1872. [17

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1879.

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.
Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1879. [1y1458

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and Manila.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned places.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [606

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL	Patroclus (str.)	M. R. White	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	To-day, at Noon.
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL	Antenor (str.)	J. T. Bragg		Butterfield & Swire	On or about 29th inst.
LONDON AND HAMBURG	Ellida	Winters	Hongkong	Vogel & Co.	Quick despatch.
LONDON	Clydesdale	Hatfield		Vogel & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Centennial	Bearse	Hongkong	Vogel & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Palestine	Maynard	Hongkong	Vogel & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Twilight	W. C. Warland	Hongkong	Vogel & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Wm. H. Marcy	Marcy	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	James S. Stone	Wester	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO, via Y'HAMA	City of Peking (str.)			P. M. S. S. Co.	On 7th prox., at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO	Llewellyn J. Morse	Ames		Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
HONOLULU	Spirit of the Age	Williams	Hongkong	Vogel & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAIGON	Decima (str.)	Luthjens	Hongkong	Soey Shing	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Thibet (str.)	Ashdown		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 31st inst., at 5 P.M.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Imoriaddy (str.)	Gauvain		Messageries Maritimes	On 7th prox., at Noon.
BOMBAY, via STRAITS	China (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 7th prox.
BANGKOK	Dale (str.)	J. Thompson	Hongkong	Yuen Fat Hong	To-morrow, at Daylight.
MANILA	Gravina (str.)	Echevaria	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA	Sunda (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA, via KOBE, &c.	Niigata-Maru (str.)	Wynn	Hongkong	Mitsu Bishi Mail S. Co.	On 29th inst., Daylight.
SHANGHAI	Glenorchy (str.)	Hogg		Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On or about 29th inst.
SHANGHAI	Gwalior (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SWATOW, AMOY, & TAMSUI	Fokien (str.)	S. Ashton	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-day, at Noon.
SWATOW, AMOY, & F'CHOW	Namoa (str.)	Westoby	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 28th inst., at 9 A.M.
FOOCHOW	Kanmure Castle (s.)	Luck	Hongkong	Adamson, Bell & Co.	On 1st prox., Daylight.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %).
GILMAN & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1874. [20

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
THE Undersigned are prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.
A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.
LINSTEAD & Co., Agents Sun Fire Office.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1878. [23

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.
THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [13

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Agents.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1872. [16

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.
THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks against Fire at Current Rates, subject to a Bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [21

GERMAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF BERLIN.
The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.
SIEMSSEN & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 6th February, 1879. [275

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one
FIRT-CLASS RISKS,
at Current Rates.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1874. [26

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE RISKS.
Policies at Current Rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.
A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.
FIRE RISKS.
Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.
A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of Policy.
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1874. [1

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, January, 1867. [30

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned Firm has been established in Hongkong for more than THIRTY YEARS, and has never had a branch establishment anywhere. All Orders for Goods have been executed under our own supervision and the best of materials used.
We have always enjoyed the patronage and confidence of the Gentry and Merchants of Hongkong and Ports near and far, but now we are afraid that as another firm has lately been started having a SIMILAR HONG NAME, our Customers may be misled and induced to think it is identical with ours.
Accordingly we give notice that we have NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER FIRM, and respectfully ask our Customers and the Public to pay particular attention to our Address, given below, and our Chop, which is stamped on all our Goods, and without which none are genuine.
SUN SHING,
Fancy Goods and Silks Shop,
62, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Opposite the former site of the Chartered Bank.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1880. [617

NOTICE.
PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
Particular attention is given at this Establishment to COMMERCIAL and GENERAL JOB PRINTING, every description of which is executed
IN THE BEST STYLE
and at
SUCH PRICES
as will bear
FAVOURABLE COMPARISON
with
ANY IN THE EAST.
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOR SALE.

A. RAUTERT, MAYNZ, DELICIOUS TABLE BEER.
Awarded First Prize Medal, Sydney Exhibition.
SANDER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1880. [1m848

DYNAMITE, FUSES, DETONATORS, &c., from NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO., LIMITED, GLASGOW, can be had in any quantity on application to THE BORNEO CO., LIMITED, Agents.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1880. [429

OSTRICH FEATHERS.
FOR SALE, BEST GENUINE OSTRICH FEATHERS, of different sizes and colours, dressed and undressed, at very MODERATE PRICES and suitable for Ladies' Hats.
COWASJEE D. DADACHANJEE, 12, Peel Street.
Hongkong, 9th January, 1880. [121

FOR SALE.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS, at $13½, $9, $8, $7, $6, and $4½ PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
SHERRIES, at $10½, $9½, $9, and $8½ PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
CHAMPAGNE, at $13½ PER CASE OF 2 DOZEN PINTS.
CHAMPAGNE, at $12½ PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
HOCK, at $9 PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
BRANDIES, * ** *** and ****, at $7½, $8½, $10, and $11 PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
Detailed Price Lists on application to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 6th January, 1880. [28

FOR SALE.
CHAMPAGNE, 1874, HEIDSIECK & Co.'s MONOPOLE.
DEETJEN & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1877. [1099

FOR SALE.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'S CELEBRATED WINES AND COGNAC.
Price List on application.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1877. [33

FOR SALE.
DICTIONNAIRE CHINOIS—FRANCAIS ET LATIN, By M. DE GUIGNES, 1 vol., strongly bound, and in excellent condition. Apply to LEONG AKIT, *Daily Press* Office.

FOR SALE.
CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE, 1874, "WEISSLACK."
$20 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.
$19 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CHATEAU LEOVILLE POYFERRE, 1869.
"VIN DES PRINCES."
$18 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PALMER MARGAUX.
$7 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$8 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.
CHATEAU BELAIR.
$7 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
LORMONT.
$5 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$6 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 13th February, 1880. [27

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown
CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1867. [29

NOW ON SALE.
IMPERIAL QUARTO.
ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE CANTONESE AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.
An Anglo-Chinese Dictionary, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.
For comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have to late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.
To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration:—Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.
For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect this work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.
It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.
A Large REDUCTION in PRICE is made to Purchasers of SIX or more Copies.
LONDON: TRUBNER & Co., 60, PATERNOSTER ROW.
HONGKONG "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, WINDHAM ST.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND TAMSUI.
THE Steamship "FOKIEN," Captain S. Ashton, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 26th inst., at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 24th May, 1880. [886

FOR BANGKOK.
THE Steamship "DALE," James Thompson, Commander, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 27th instant, at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to YUEN FAT HONG, Agents.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1880. [869

FOR SHANGHAI,
(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for CREFOO, TIENTSIN, NEWCHWANG, HANKOW, and PORTS on the YANGTSZE).
THE Steamship "GLENORCHY," Captain Hogg, will be despatched as above on or about SATURDAY, the 29th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, 24th May, 1880. [887

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).
THE Spanish Steamer "GRAVINA," Captain Echevaria, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, 24th May, 1880. [876

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship "ANTENOR," Captain J. T. Bragg, will be despatched on or about the 29th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1880. [730

FOR SAIGON.
THE Steamship "DECIMA" will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to SOEY SHING, Bonham Strand.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1880. [861

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "SUNDA" will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the Steamship "GWALIOR" with the next English Mail.
A. McIVER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1880.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "GWALIOR" will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.
A. McIVER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1880.

STEAM TO BOMBAY, VIA STRAITS.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "CHINA" will leave for the above on MONDAY, the 7th June.
A. McIVER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1880. [862

FOR HONOLULU.
THE A1 British Bark "SPIRIT OF THE AGE," Williams, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1880. [373

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.
THE 5/6 L. I. German Bark "ELLIDA," Winters, Master, will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1880. [867

FOR LONDON.
THE A1 British Ship "CLYDESDALE," Hatfield, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1880. [858

FOR NEW YORK.
THE A1 American Ship "TWILIGHT," W. C. Warland, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1880. [690

FOR NEW YORK.
THE A1 American Ship "CENTENNIAL," Bearse, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1880. [618

FOR NEW YORK.
THE A1 British Bark "PALESTINE," Maynard, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1880. [619

FOR NEW YORK.
THE A1 American Bark "JAMES S. STONE," Weston, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1880. [710

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A1 American Ship "LLEWELLYN J. MORSE," Ames, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1880. [769

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE A1 American Ship "WM. H. MARCY," Marcy, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1880. [711

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA KOBE AND INLAND SEA.
THE "NIIGATA-MARU," Captain WYNN, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 29th May, at Daylight.
Cargo received on board and Parcels at the Office up to 6 P.M. of the 28th May.
No Bill of Lading signed under $2 Freight.
All Claims for Damage must be settled on board before delivery is taken, otherwise they will not be recognized.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
TO KOBE ..... Cabin $60. Steerage $15.
TO YOKOHAMA and NAGASAKI ..... Cabin $75. Steerage $20.
A REDUCTION is made on RETURN CABIN PASSAGES.
Cargo and Passengers for Nagasaki will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail Steamer at Kobe.
For further Particulars, apply at the Company's Offices, No. 50A, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1880.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON; ALSO BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.
THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "THIBET," Captain ASHDOWN, will leave this on MONDAY, the 31st May, at 5 P.M.
For further Particulars, apply to A. McIVER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1880.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO, BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.
ON MONDAY, the 7th day of June, 1880, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "IRAOUADDY," Commandant GAUVAIN, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon, and Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 6th of June, 1880. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.
Hongkong, 25th May, 1880.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
THE U.S. Mail Steamer "CITY OF PEKING," will be despatched for San Francisco, viâ Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 7th June, 1880, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, viâ Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.
Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.
A REDUCTION is made on Return Passage Tickets.
Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 6th May. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 24th May, 1880.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.
Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crews of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—
ÆOLUS, British steamer, Waugh.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
ALEX. NEWTON, British bark, Newton.—Captain.
CANTON, Siamese ship, Knudsen.—Yuen Fat Hong.
CATALINA, Boll. bark, Austin.—Captain.
CENTENNIAL, American ship, J. W. Bearse.—Vogel & Co.
CINGALEE, British bark, J. Pringle.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
CLAVERHOUSE, British steamer, Brown.—Meyer & Co.
CUBA, British bark, J. Stabell.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
FAUGH-BALLAGH, German bark, D. Rute.—Carlowitz & Co.
HAMBURG, German bark, Kroge.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
JANET, British 3-m. schooner, G. P. Henfry.—Chinese.
JOSEFA, German bark, Horstmann.—Melchers & Co.
MEATH, British steamer, Johnson.—Vogel &

EXTRACTS.

A SKETCH.

His heart is all of English oak,
His trowsers all of English kersey,
He always rows the English stroke,
And yet he came from North New Jersey.

He dooks his horses' flowing tails,
He drives an English cart, with Buttons;
His beard is like the Prince of Wales',
His eye-glass like the Earl of Mutton's.

His satin scarf is Oxford blue,
And cut-away his English coat is;
And when he speaks, O English, too,
The difficulty in his throat is.

He calls his cousins' dresses "frocks,"
And rides upon an English nag
To hounds—although the English fox
Is started from a pudding-bag.

J. Elmond Jones he writes his name;
And yet, if you'll believe my-sies, he
Was known as "Jim" Jones when he came
Some years ago from North New Jersey.

NELLIE G. CONE in *Scribner's Monthly.*

PARASITIC FUNGUS ON FLIES.

In the course of a recent excursion through the forest of Gisor, MM. Brongniart and Corm perceived that the large tufts of *Molinia cœrulea* covering the path had thousands of dead insects on them. These, all alike, and known to entomologists by the name of *Syrphus mellinus*, of the order of *diptera*, or flies, were attached by their legs, their wings being spread out, and the abdomen much swollen. As to the cause of this mortality, it was easily recognised in the presence of *entomophthora*, a sort of microscopic fungus and parasite, which flourishes on those small creatures. Everyone is acquainted with these cryptogams, for it is their spores that cause the within areola surrounding the bodies of the house flies in the end of autumn. The attention of naturalists is invited by the Secretary of the Paris Academy to this and like facts, as suggesting a means, possibly, of getting rid of the insect pest, phylloxera.

EPHEMERAL INSECTS.

On the banks of rivers, just above the level of the water, small round holes may be noticed, generally grouped two together. They are the entrance and exit to winding galleries, which are inhabited by the larvæ or caterpillars of the *Ephemera albipennis*. Two very large eyes, a pair of strong mandibles with which to dig, and jaws fit for grasping the smaller fry which serve them apparently for food, are Nature's provision. The abdomen is terminated by three long leaf-like organs, bristling with hair, and covered with wide fringed layers, which the little creature agitates with great velocity. They are the organs of acquatic respiration leading to the tracheæ or air tubes which extract oxygen from the water and carry through the body the air necessary for the life of the insect. For a lengthened period, varying in duration, the ephemeron thus lives as a larva; then passing to the state of the chrysalis or nymph, it inhabits the same home, and differs only from the larva in the appearance of rudimentary wings. But every year at the same epoch, unless the variation of temperature exercise a very marked influence, from the eighth to the eighteenth of August the ephemeræ undergo their great metamorphosis. Between eight and half-past eight in the evening some nymphs leave their galleries; as soon as they are on dry land the skin breaks in two, and the perfect insect throws off its envelope as rapidly as we do a dress. In a moment it flies away, leaving its organs of aquatic respiration attached to its skin, to be replaced by others of a different kind. Soon joined by myriads of its companions, the air is filled with them; from nine to half-past they form great clouds, surround the passer-by, and fall over the earth and water like a deep snow. At ten o'clock, scarcely any are to be seen; for in one hour these insects, which had been grovelling in mud for many months, have been changed into sportive flies provided with four wings of fine network, have laid masses of from seven to eight hundred eggs, and then died; fit emblem of the life of man, to which they have often been compared.—*Chamber's Journal.*

EXTRAORDINARY DREAMS.

A writer in the April number of *Temple Bar* has the following about dreams:—A certain lawyer was seriously perplexed with a complicated law case. In the night his wife saw him get up, walk to a writing table, compose an elaborate "opinion," place it carefully in a drawer, and return to bed. Next morning he remembered nothing of his dream, and could not believe it till his wife gave him ocular demonstration of the fact by pointing out the drawer where the "opinion" lay complete. Students and poets are often indebted to dreams for their brightest ideas, and the marvellous composition of the fragment "Kubla Khan," by Coleridge, will occur to every reader. He says he had fallen asleep in his chair while reading in "Purchas's Pilgrimage" of a palace built by Khan Kubla, and remained asleep about three hours, during which time he "could not have composed less than two or three hundred lines." The images rose before him as things, and with them the corresponding expressions, "without any sensation, or consciousness of effort." When he awoke he instantly sat down to commit his composition to paper, but was called away by a person on business; and when he returned to resume the poem it had utterly vanished from his memory. Languages long forgotten, or apparently but imperfectly known in waking life, have been known to recur in dreams and delirium. Abercrombie relates several authenticated instances of this sort; and the writer knew an able clergyman who, when a boy, preached over in his sleep the sermon he had last heard, seemingly word for word, and it was no uncommon occurrence for his friends to gather round his bed-side to hear his discourse. But he was endowed with a marvellous memory in his waking hours; and on one occasion, it is said, he learned three books of Euclid on his way home from school. Missing documents and forgotten places are sometimes recovered in dreams. Sir Walter Scott, in his notes to the "Antiquary," speaks of a gentleman sorely troubled in his mind because he was pressed for the payment of some tithe-money which he believed was unjustly charged, and which he had a confused recollection of as having been bought out by his deceased father many years ago. In his dreams he thought the shade of his father appeared to him and inquired the cause of his grief. Not at all startled by the apparition, he gravely stated the facts of the case. The shade told him that he must seek out an old lawyer who had retired from professional business and was now living at Inveresk. He gave the lawyer's name and remarked that the papers relating to the purchase of the tithes were in his hands now, but that as the transaction had occurred many years ago, and this was the only one in which the lawyer was ever engaged on his account, it would be necessary to call it to his recollection by this token, that "when I went to pay his account there was a difficulty in getting change for a Portugal piece of gold, and we were forced to drink out the balance at a tavern." On reaching Inveresk the gentleman called upon the lawyer, who could not remember the transaction till the incident of the Portugal coin was mentioned, when it all recurred to his memory. The documents were handed over to him and carried to Edinburgh to prove his case.

ANECDOTAL PHOTOGRAPHS.

BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS.

Any person who has had the honour of conversing with the most munificent lady in the land must have been pleased and refreshed by her extremely sharp common sense. She does not waste words, and has no sentimental fripperies in her talk. Not even an Irishman, and St. Patrick knows how hard he tried, could ruffle the serene calm of manner which distinguished the great heiress, though she was but just entering public life, when Mr. Dunn desired to make himself happy with more gallantry and perseverance than delicacy or discretion.

Then no sooner did it become known that Miss Coutts had a mind intent on charity than all the begging letter-writers of the three kingdoms and elsewhere entered into the liveliest correspondence with her. The postmen who came to No. 1, Stratton-street, Piccadilly, and to Holly Lodge, Highgate, groaned in spirit under their burthen, and the robust porters of both establishments turned pale under the avalanche of paper that fell upon them. Not so Miss Coutts: she was fully equal to the occasion, and had a neat little circular printed to check the true-born Briton's enterprize in this direction. Also, very early after her accession to supreme wealth, she chose Mr. Charles Dickens as her minister for public charities, and the choice was in every respect a judicious one. Mr. Dickens knew more of the London poor in his time than any of his contemporaries, and he had a large command of popular prose always at Miss Coutts' command in *Household Words*. Somehow or other it came to be whispered that the honour which Miss Coutts had conferred on the amusing novelist was in the nature of most earthly dignities, and cost more money than it brought in. Mr. Dickens had not only to manage a lady's donations, but to control the impulse of his own heart, which was naturally impulsive and generous. The result is supposed to have left a considerable balance on the wrong side of the account as far as Mr. Dickens was concerned, and he complained with some humour that "everybody he met seemed to take him for the Bank of England on their dividend day." Mr. Dickens was succeeded by Mr. Wills, the kindest and most genial of *littérateurs*, and whether Mr. Wills' natural talent for finance was higher than was that of Mr. Dickens, or whether some other more occult cause may have enabled him to discharge the delicate functions of his administration more satisfactorily, certain it is that the benefactions placed under his salutary discipline have all gone as upon wheels smoothly oiled. Mr. Wills was formerly editor of *Chambers's Journal*, afterwards sub-editor of the *Daily News*, and then editor of *Household Words* and *All the Year Round*, so that again Miss Coutts' choice of a minister did credit to her sagacity.

Few or no public departments in any country are managed as well as the charitable affairs of Lady Coutts, who has now become a peeress in her own right by sheer force of goodness. She still receives letters by the score, and by the hundred, asking for everything from wherewithal to found a new colony to the loan of five shillings, "till circumstances may enable the undersigned to repay it." Most of these missives are probably put into a waste-paper basket as rubbish, for answers to them would swallow up a preposterous sum in postage, and the newly-made Baroness has all the sound objection becoming her rank against wasting money. Sometimes, however, a letter stands out from the rest, or there is a something about it which seems genuine. Then enquiries are made, and often a sad enough story turns up. A girl who lived in an alley wrote to the Baroness, informing her very coolly that she intended to go to perdition unless she received fifteen pounds on the following day at a specified hour. She added that she was in fact going to perdition (in the usual way), but just as she had been about to set out from her miserable home for that purpose, a thought had flashed through her mind that perhaps Lady Burdett-Coutts would save her. She was saved, for the story she had told turned out to be quite true. She was a homely, stolid sort of wench, who wanted to set up in some small business, but had determined rather to go wrong than to starve.

As for the title of Baroness which this great lady has consented to adorn, she is understood to have had no other reason for desiring it than a sense of the incongruity which attaches to a person being called "Miss" who has gone out of hail of her teens. Many a higher title has been within her reach. At one time the gossips set about an absurd story that she was going to be married to the Iron Duke of Wellington. The late Sir Robert Inglis, wondering much at such a rumour, bluntly asked the Duke if he had really offered to marry her, on which there came out a story not unlike the three black crows of the monkish legend. "I said," growled his Grace, and his grace growled awfully in his last decade, "I said that she *deserved* to be a Duchess; I did not say I would make her one." "The Duke should have said 'could,' not would,'" remarked the Baroness, drily, when the queer story was repeated to her, and it is the only epigram attributed to her ladyship in circulation. She is not a sayer of sayings, but a somewhat taciturn woman of business.

Her beneficence has been amazing from its vastness. Mart and Church, schools for the young, asylums for the old, have risen into being at her word of command. In patronage and influence she is probably the most powerful woman in the world. No other similar figure in English history stands out with such clearness and grandeur. Yet her individuality has not made itself much felt either in society or politics. She merits, indeed, a civic crown, but has hardly the personal popularity of Miss Nightingale, nor does she excite any of that enthusiasm with which our coast folk used to speak of Grace Darling. Perhaps opportunity may have been wanting; perhaps the one element of heroism may be deficient in a character otherwise almost perfect. Not long ago an article appeared in her ladyship's favourite newspaper advocating a very deserving charity but little known. The next day the editor is said to have received a letter stating that Baroness Burdett-Coutts would provide the funds needed, but when she was subsequently informed that the writer of the article was a person who had had a dispute with a permanent clerk in a department of State, the offer is understood to have been withdrawn. Possibly the story is not true, but straws show which way the wind blows, and there is a feeling about that Baroness Coutts and Mrs. Grundy——well, no matter what people say, the rest shall not be herein written.

On the other hand, it is only just to say that her ladyship has shown a remarkable kindness to actors; and, considering that her fortune was bequeathed to her by that Miss Mellon who married Thomas Coutts and the ninth Duke of St. Albans, it is only just that she should think kindly of the stage and its belongings.

A life such as that of Baroness Burdett-Coutts is more to be envied that that of any Sovereign; but, in considering the various aspects of it, one is tempted to ask whether it would be possible in any other country or in any other state of society than ours. It is a marvellous illustration of the power of money well employed in the Victorian era. It has given to its possessor a larger authority over the Church than any Bishop, and a higher rank in public estimation than a Princess of the blood. Her displeasure would weigh heavily on any politician or professional man; her favour would be a guarantee for the highest honours. Fame, fortune, even happiness are all within her gift. Her praise would be better worth having than the thanks of Parliament. It may be because she has spoken seldom that she could speak at any time with irresistible effect, but when all is said that can be said on one side or the other, common people had better finger the brims of their hats very respectfully, and salute "the most remarkable lady in this country." It can do them no harm, and it may do them good. In every respect an estimable woman, she seems to belong in a peculiar manner to the latter part of the nineteenth century, when the English mind is not pitched in a very high key, and people in good society are bound to be undemonstrative on pain of being misunderstood. No ridicule has ever attached to Lady Burdett-Coutts, and probably she has never excited laughter in the whole course of her life by anything she ever did or said. Ladies are seldom conspicuous for the sense of humour, and it has been alleged that the Baroness has no humour at all. Her acts, her manners, belong to that creditable school which never gives offence; they do not seek to attract, still less to charm and captivate. She has more friends, perhaps, than any individual in the kingdom, but not one of the hundred tongues of rumour has ever pretended that she had raised one friend above another in the serene height of her esteem. Her well-wishers may be counted by numbering the whole adult population of the British Empire. It is impossible that she can have an honest enemy. But there is not a single sensational story mixed up with her name. She has called forth none of the devotion which women far less worthy have inspired; which have made the name of Gurney and of Fry so tenderly remembered amongst us; and which have given almost an odour of sanctity to that of Selina, Countess of Huntingdon. The gifts of Baroness Burdett-Coutts for public purposes have been far larger than any which other ladies have been able to make, but they have never startled us by their originality or spontaneous quality. She has done what it appeared to everybody right and proper that she should do. Her benefits have been bestowed in an orthodox manner, and through the constituted authorities. They have been heralded by hard-headed leading articles in leading journals; they have occasioned public meetings and many speeches of superior persons. The recipients of her bounty have marched in order and prim apparel through the streets; they have taken the tea and bread and butter of her charity to the sound of a brass band, playing "O, the Roast Beef of old England." All this is as it should be. We have in our midst an immaculate lady, who is without sin, and without weaknesses. She is ready to bestow alms, but the most skilful of imposters has never been able to impose upon her. Her good sense and her clearness of judgment are as great as her benevolence. Whosoever appeals to her aid must be prepared to stand in the full light of a gas lamp until the electric light becomes more manageable and cheaper. His or her proceedings will then become the subject of an investigation conducted with vigour and ability by a competent enquirer. Those who come satisfactorily out of this ordeal are made happy ever afterwards, and ought to feel so. Let us also rejoice and be glad with them.—*Truth.*

CITY FREEDOM.

Knight, the actor, passing the evening among some friends in the City, was requested, in his turn, to favour the company with a song; he politely declined it, alleging that he was so indifferent a performer, that any attempt of his would rather disgust than entertain. One of the company, however, asserted that he had a very good voice, and said he had frequently had the pleasure of hearing him sing.—"That may be," resumed the wit, "but as I am not a freeman, I have no *voice in the City.*"

ON THE MARCH IN AFGHANISTAN.

A sad feature all along the line from Peshawar to Kabul is the number of dead and dying mules, ponies, and camels, the property of our Government. The patient and resigned yet miserable look of a moribund and forsaken camel, is a thing to haunt one. Too far gone to rise, and with no one compassionate enough to put an end to its existence, there, in cold and hunger, the poor brute lies, slowly yielding up its life during, perhaps, several days. At one part of the Lattah-band Pass two of our elephants, wearied at once of their burdens and lives, had lain down and died within a few paces of one another, leaving their bulky remains to puzzle, perhaps, the Professor Owens of some remote epoch. Not a fort or village occurs from one end of the Lattah-band Pass to the other. Trains of native camels taking stores to Kabul, under the care of their nomad owners—apostalic figures, such as one sees on church windows at home—keep the road lively, however—indeed only too lively, considering the narrowness of the path and the rushes made at times by a Khelt camel, mounted with battering rams in the form of a brace of rum barrels, when he thinks he has not separated too far from his companions. The freedom allowed by Afghan carriers to their camels, and their kindness to them generally, were noticed in a former paper; and it may be hoped our own transport department will take a leaf out of their book in regard to this matter—dispensing, for one thing, with the harsh wooden nosebit now in use, and leaving the animals at liberty to choose their own path, and select from among themselves their own leader, instead of being dragged pitilessly along as now, fastened in rows to one another, with their delicate nasal structures suffering a constant succession of tugs and jerks. What would he said by the advanced humanitarians who object to bearing reins on their carriage horses, could they but see the present mode of bitting and working our Indian camels? As the day wore, and the sun grew strong, the glare from the snow became most trying, enabling one easily to realise how exposure to it must eventually tell upon the eye-sight. Before evening, after a long and devious descent, the small British post or camp of Lattah-band appeared in the distance—another picket, as it were, of native soldiers only. The yabus being still in rear, and a biting blast astir, shelter was sought in one of a row of enlarged natural caves in the face of a beetling hill, such as, for want of better rest-houses, are much used by travellers in this inhospitable country. The one selected proved, however, to have been only lately vacated by a Khan and his followers riding express from Kabul to Jelalabad, and the condition in which it had been left was not such as to invite others to put up in it. The rest proved, on inspection, to be pretty much the same; so that it was a relief when the stout little packhorses came up and the wholesome tent was once more pitched. Seldom have Bengal sepoys—since the first Afghan war at least—mounted sentry amid surroundings more uncongenial to them than were those of the Lattah-band post on that 18th of January, 1880; a strong icy wind blowing; the ground deep in snow; supplies scanty; firewood hardly procurable; and pickets on difficult and exposed heights having to be occupied, particularly by night. If the Bengal army stand all this strain, as there is every reason to suppose it will; and, above all, if recruiting is not materially interfered with by the tales of hardship now pouring through the post into Indian bazars and villages—it will be matter of gratulation indeed; so much so, however, that the gratulation should not be indulged in until the subject has been exposed to the test of time, and experienced commandants of native regiments (not secretaries or staff officers) have been fully and fairly sounded in regard to it.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

HONGKONG MARKETS.

AS REPORTED BY CHINESE ON THE 25TH MAY, 1880.

COTTON GOODS.

American Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.95 to 3.10
American Drills, 15lbs., per piece	$3.90 to 3.95
Cotton Yarn, No. 10 to 24, per 400 lbs.	$98.00 to 108.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 28 to 32, per 400 lbs.	$103.00 to 118.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 36 to 42, per 400 lbs.	$118.00 to 124.00
Cotton Yarn, Bombay	$84.00 to 94.00
Chintz, per piece	$1.70 to 1.75
Dyed Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$3.00 to 3.85
Dyed Brocades Shirtings, per piece	$3.55 to 3.70
Dyed Damask Shirtings, per piece	$5.50 to 5.65
English Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.55 to 2.65
English Drills, 14 lbs., per piece	$2.70 to 2.75
English Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	$2.85 to 2.90
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., per piece	$1.65 to 1.75
Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs., per piece	$1.95 to 2.15
Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs., per piece	$2.25 to 2.45
Grey Shirtings, 9 lbs., per piece	$2.85 to 2.95
Grey Shirtings, 10 lbs., per piece	$3.20 to 3.35
Grey T-Cloths, 24yds. x 29in. 5lbs. p. pc.	$1.30 to 1.45
Grey T-Cloths, 24yds. x 33in. 7lbs. p. pc.	$1.65 to 1.80
Grey T-Cloths, 24yds x 36in 8lbs. XO p. pc.	$1.90 to 1.95
Grey T-Cloths, 24yds x 36in 8lbs. QL p. pc.	$2.10 to 2.15
Grey T-Cloths, 24yds x 36in 8lbs. XX p. pc.	$2.70 to 2.75
Handkerchiefs, Blue, per dozen	$0.60 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Brown, per dozen	$0.55 to 0.62
Handkerchiefs, Red, per dozen	$0.72 to 0.75
Handkerchiefs, Light Red, per dozen	$0.76 to 0.77
Turkey Red Shirtings, 3 lbs., per piece	$2.30 to 3.40
Velvet Black, 32 inches, per yard	$0.18 to 0.19
Velvet, Gentian, 32 inches per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Black, per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Gentian, per yard	$0.28 to 0.29
White Shirtings, 54 to 60 reed, per piece	$2.15 to 2.35
White Shirtings, 64 to 68 reed, per piece	$2.45 to 2.60
White Shirtings, 68 to 80 reed, per piece	$2.30 to 3.35
White Shirtings, 600 reed, per piece	$3.65 to 3.70
White Shirtings, 7,000 reed, per piece	$3.40 to 3.45
White Shirtings, AA, per piece	$1.75 to 1.85
White Shirtings, EF, per piece	$5.70 to 5.75
White Shirtings, MH, per piece	$5.47 to 4.50
White Shirtings, EI, per piece	$6.10 to 6.15
White Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$2.45 to 2.50
White Brocades, per piece	$2.50 to 2.65

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 8 lbs., per pair	$3.95 to 4.25
Blankets, 9 lbs., per pair	$4.65 to 4.75
Blankets, 10 lbs., per pair	$4.95 to 5.25
Blankets, 12 lbs., per pair	$6.10 to 6.30
Camlets, SSS, per piece	$14.50 to 15.00
Camlets, SS, per piece	$14.80 to 15.00
Camlets, S, per piece	$15.40 to 16.00
Camlets, BBB, per piece	$16.50 to 17.00
Camlets, AAA, per piece	$16.00 to 16.40
Camlets, LLL, per piece	$14.50 to 15.00
Long Ells, MM Scarlet, per piece	$8.30 to 8.35
Long Ells, MM Assorted, per piece	$8.30 to 8.35
Long Ells, HH Scarlet, per piece	$8.30 to 8.35
Long Ells, HH Assorted, per piece	$8.20 to 8.25
Long Ells, H Scarlet, per piece	$8.40 to 8.45
Long Ells, H Assorted, per piece	$7.25 to 7.32
Lastings, DD, per piece	$12.50 to 13.20
Spanish Stripes, per yard	$0.72 to 0.73

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod, per piul	$3.40 to 3.60
Iron, Hoop, per piul	$3.80 to 3.85
Iron, Dac, per piul	$3.30 to 3.35
Iron, Wire, per piul	$6.75 to 6.80
Lead, WB, per piul	$6.40 to 6.45
Lead, LH, per piul	$6.30 to 6.35
Lead, Hole Chop, per piul	$6.30 to 6.35
Quicksilver, English, per piul	$61.00 to 61.20
Quicksilver, American, per piul	$61.20 to 61.50
Steel, English, per tab	$4.35 to 4.40
Steel, Swedish, per tab	$4.65 to 4.75
Sheathing-Metal, per piul	$23.00 to 23.50
Spelter, per piul	$7.75 to 7.80
Tin, Malacca, per piul	$7.60 to 28.80
Tin, Plates, per box	$7.75 to 7.85

PRODUCE.

Almonds, per piul	$16.50 to 17.00
Alum, 1st quality, per piul	$1.55 to 1.65
Alum, 2nd quality, per piul	$1.45 to 1.55
Bark, Siam, per piul	$0.83 to 1.10
Bark, Cassia, per piul	$15.20 to 15.40
Beche de Mer, per piul	$30.00 to 55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White, per piul	$17.50 to 17.80
Bees Wax, Hankow, Yellow, per piul	$14.00 to 40.50
Bees Wax, White, per piul	$8.50 to 31.50
Birds' Nests, 1st quality, per piul	$1,650 to 2,350
Birds' Nests, 2nd quality, per piul	$950 to 800
Birds' Nests, 3rd quality, per piul	$75.00 to 310
Beimstone, per piul	$2.55 to 3.65
Buffalo Hides, Manila	$12.00 to 15.50
Buffalo Cow Hides	$7.90 to 8.00

PRODUCE.

Camphor, packed, per piul	$22.50 to 23.50
Camphor, Barcos, clean, per piul	$3,500 to 3,800
Camphor, Refined, per piul	$1,900 to 1,950
Cardamons, Superior	$125 to 155
Cardamons, Inferior, per piul	$26.00 to 28.50
Cloves, per piul	$44.00 to 45.00
Coals, Afoat, per ton	— to —
Coals, English, steam, per ton	$10.25 to 10.00
Coals, Sydney, per ton	$9.25 to —
Coffee, per piul	$22.20 to 24.50
Copper, Sheathing, Japan, per piul	$21.00 to 22.50
Copper, Rod, Japan, per piul	$23.70 to 24.00
Copper, Nails, per piul	$22.50 to 23.00
Cotton, Bombay, per piul	$15.30 to 15.80
Cotton, Calcutta, per piul	$17.60 to 17.80
Cotton, Ningpo, per piul	$18.20 to 18.60
Cotton, Shanghai, per piul	$16.80 to 17.50
Cotton, Shantung, per piul	$16.20 to 16.60
Cotton, Tientsin, per piul	$17.60 to 17.80
Cotton, Tangchow, per piul	$16.50 to 16.90
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	$4.10 to 4.20
Cotton Seeds, Siam	$4.20 to 4.30
Cuttlefish, Japan	$22.00 to 23.00
Cuttlefish, Japan, without bones, p. pl.	$15.50 to 16.50
Cuttlefish, Chaochow, per piul	$27.50 to 29.00
Dates, Black, per piul	Tls. 3.3.5 to 3.4.5
Dates, Red, per piul	Tls. 2.9.5 to 3.0.5
Dried Lily Flowers	$8.85 to 9.15
Elephant's Teeth, 4 to 5 pieces	$250 to 300
Elephant's Teeth, 7 to 8 pieces	$200 to 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	$1.68 to 1.81
Flour, American, per barrel of 100 lbs.	$3.95 to 4.10
Flour, American, per barrel of 200 lbs.	$6.95 to 7.10
Fungus	$45.00 to 46.00
Flints, per piul	$0.50 to 0.65
Ginseng, American, 1st quality, p. piul	$200 to 245
Ginseng, American, 2nd quality, p. piul	$100 to 210
Hams, Ordinary, per piul	Tls. 17.0 to 18.0
Hams, Superior, per piul	Tls. 29.5.0 to 31.0.0
Hemp, Hankow, per piul	$10.50 to 12.00
Hemp, Siam, per piul	$10.40 to 11.00
Isinglass, Japan, per piul	$36.00 to 45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality, per piul	$4.90 to 5.30
Melon Seeds, 2nd quality, per piul	$4.20 to 4.50
Mushrooms, per piul	$33.00 to 46.50
Mussels, Dry Siam large, per piul	$11.00 to 11.55
Mussels, Dry Siam middle, per piul	$8.55 to 8.70
Mussels, Dry Siam small, per piul	$7.45 to 7.70
Oil, per piul	Tls. 5.1.0 to 5.1.5
Peas, White, per piul	2.10 to 2.15
Peas, Green, per piul	$1.93 to 2.03
Peas, Black, per piul	$1.96 to 1.98
Peas, Yellow, per piul	$2.05 to 2.08
Peas, Green Beans, per piul	$1.95 to 1.65
Pearl Barley, per piul	$6.50 to 7.50
Potato Flour, per piul	Tls. 1.5.0 to 1.6.5
Patchouk, per piul	$13.00 to 15.70
Rhinoceros Horn, per piul	$2,600 to 3,000
Rhinoceros Horn, Mother, per piul	$2,000 to 2,400
Rice, Siam, No. 1, per piul	$2.10 to 2.12
Rice, Siam, No. 2, per piul	$2.04 to 2.06
Rice, Siam, milled No. 1, per piul	$1.96 to 1.98
Rice, Siam, milled No. 2, per piul	$1.62 to 1.64
Rice, Saigon, No. 1, per piul	$1.97 to 2.00
Rice, Saigon, Hemp bags	$1.79 to 1.84
Rice, Saigon, Straw bags	$1.75 to 1.77
Rice, Japan	$2.10 to 2.20
Saltpetre, per piul	$6.25 to 6.35
Seaweed, Green, per piul	$2.95 to 3.00
Seaweed, Cut, per piul	$3.10 to 3.42
Sesamum, White, per piul	$4.55 to 4.75
Sesamum, Black, per piul	Tls. 2.7.5 to 6.3.5
Sharksfine, per piul	$28.00 to 30.00
Shellfish, Japan, per piul	$27.00 to 28.60
Shellfish, California, per piul	$8.50 to 9.00
Stockfish, per piul	$5.00 to 6.50
Straits Produce, &c.—	
Betel Nut, per piul	$8.95 to 7.25
Pepper, White, per piul	$15.60 to 16.00
Pepper, Black, per piul	$9.55 to 9.75
Rattan, Straits, per piul	$5.30 to 5.50
Rattans, Bangar, per piul	$4.35 to 4.60
Sandal Wood, Malabar, per piul	$3.45 to 3.65
Sandal Wood, South Seas, per piul	$21.50 to 22.55
Sapan Wood, Manila, per piul	$1.65 to 1.75
Sapan Wood, Siam, per piul	$1.95 to 2.05
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 1, p. pl.	$8.20 to 8.30
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 2, p. pl.	$6.65 to 6.75
Sugar, Shek-lung, Brown, per piul	$5.05 to 5.15
Sugar Candy, Shek-lung, per piul	$9.90 to 10.50
Sugar Candy, Poochow, per piul	$11.50 to 12.00
Sugar Candy, Swatow, White, per piul	$7.85 to 8.15
Vermicelli, Tientsin, per piul	$6.80 to 7.60
Walnuts, per piul	$5.25 to 5.30
Wheat, Tientsin, per piul	$2.15 to 2.18
Wheat, Japan, per piul	$2.15 to 2.13
Wood Oil, per piul	Tls. 6.3.5 to 6.4.0
Window Glass, per box	$3.25 to 3.45

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
HONGKONG.						
STEAMERS.						
Æolus	May 23	Waugh	Brit. str	302	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Albay	May 23	F. Ashton	Brit. str	336	D. Lapraik & Co	Amoy
America	May 7	J. Mooney	Brit. str	568	Birley & Co	
Antonor	May 9	Bragg	Brit. str	1649	Butterfield & Swire	Shanghai
China	Apr. 14	Ackermann	Ger. str	648	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
Chinkiang	May 15	S. M. Orr	Brit. str	799	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
Claverhouse	May 25	Brown	Brit. str	768	Meyer & Co	
Dale	May 19	Thompson	Brit. str	642	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok
Danube	Apr. 26	Clanchy	Brit. str	561	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok
Decima	May 17	Luthjens	Ger. str	1154	Sooy Shing	Saigon
Fokien	May 23	S. Ashton	Brit. str	510	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Gravina	May 22	Echevaria	Span. str	367	Remedios & Co	
Hongkong	Nov. 9		Brit. str		Kwok Acheong	
Ichang	—	J. Ogston	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	Canton
KenmureCastle	May 6	J. Luck	Brit. str	1093	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Kin-Kiang	—	T. Banning	Brit. str	1061	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Malabar	Apr. 8	Gaald	Brit. str	1242	Captain	
Meath	May 17	Johnson	Brit. str	1337	Vogel & Co	
Niigata Maru	May 23	Wynn	Jap. str	1096	Mitsu B. M. S. S. Co	Yokohama
Norna	May 31		Brit. str	600	Kwok Acheong	Repairing
Ocean	May 20	Webber	Brit. str	1034	Russell & Co	
Patroclus	May 24	White	Brit. str	1650	Butterfield & Swire	London
Penelo	May 21	Cain	Brit. str	652	Geo. R. Stevens & Co	
Ping-on	May 23	McCaslin	Amr. str	477	Russell & Co	Hoihow
Powan	—	A. G. Carey	Brit. str		H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Radnorshire	Apr. 23	Davies	Brit. str	1251	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Sea Gull	Mar. 24	Hayden	Amr. str	48	C. Traders' Insurance Co	
Serapis	May 22	S. F. North	Brit. str	1270	Melchers & Co	
Thales	Dec. 26		Brit. str	820	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Repairing
White Cloud	—	A. Banning	Brit. str	652	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Macao
Yot-sai	—	D. Browne	Brit. str	250	Kwok Acheong	Macao
SAILING VESSELS.						
Alex. Newton	May 29	Newton	Brit. bk	308	Captain	
Anna Bertha	May 19	Krause	Ger. bk	468	Siemssen & Co	
Canton	May 5	Knudsen	Siam. sh	779	Yuen Fat Hong	
Carl	May 29	Thomsen	Ger. bg	225	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Catalina	May 7	Austin	Boli. bk	794	Captain	
Centennial	May 16	Bearse	Amr. sh	1287	Vogel & Co	New York
Charité	May 20	Rouille	Fren. bk	256	Carlowitz & Co	
Chihaya Maru	May 18	Kawaoka	Jap. bk	441	Mitsu Bussan Kaisha	
China	Apr. 29	Boysen	Ger. sch	176	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Cuba	May 20	Stabell	Brit. bk	320	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Ellida	Apr. 13	Winters	Ger. bk	555	Vogel & Co	London
Eliza Hawley	Mar. 23	Turkey	Brit. bk	396	Melchers & Co	
Emma	May 19	Michelsen	Ger. sch	231	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Georgina	Apr. 25	Fraser	Brit. bk	315	Wieler & Co	
Hamburg	May 7	Kroge	Ger. bk	349	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
James S. Stone	Apr. 3	Weston	Amr. bk	701	Russell & Co	New York
Janet	May 21	Henfry	Brit. sch	211	Chinese	
Josefa	May 4	Horstmann	Ger. bk	215	Melchers & Co	
L. J. Morse	May 13	P. B. Ames	Amr. sh	1400	Russell & Co	S. Francisco
Nautilus	Apr. 1	Thomson	Ger. bk	725	Carlowitz & Co	
Palestine	Apr. 2	Maynard	Brit. bk	598	Vogel & Co	New York
Paul Marie	May 1	Gaillard	Fren. bk	324	Carlowitz & Co	
Pizarro	May 21	Jackson	Brit. sh	1357	Borneo Co	
Spartan	Aug. 27	Vincent	Amr. sch	81	W. H. Ray	
S. of the Age	Apr. 19	Williams	Brit. bk	347	Vogel & Co	Honolulu
Twilight	Mar. 8	Warland	Amr. sh	1303	Vogel & Co	New York
W. S. Shing	Feb. 5	Scott	Chi. sch	409	Robert Afook & Co	
West Glen	May 20	Thomson	Brit. bk	699	D. Lapraik & Co	
Wm. H. Marcy	May 22	Marcy	Amr. sh	1607	Russell & Co	New York
WHAMPOA.						
SAILING VESSELS.						
Cingalee	May 11	Pringle	Brit. bk	336	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Fanqh Balaugh	May 14	D. Rute	Ger. bk	240	Carlowitz & Co	
CANTON.						
Amoy	May 22	Drowes	Brit. str	814	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
Fu-yew	May 22	Croad	Chi. str	940	C. M. S. N. Co	Shanghai
MACAO.						
Kinshan	—	Hoyland	Brit. str	1050	H.C. & M. Ste